# The New-York Times.

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## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Steamships Germania and City of Paris.

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The steamship *Germania*, from Southampton on the 2d of May, and the *City of Paris*, from Liverpool on the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d of May, reached this port yesterday. The news is four days later than previous advices.

Contrary to rather general expectation, the Ministry of Earl RUSSELL refused to regard their small majority on the Reform Bill as a defeat, and decided not only to remain in office, but to go on with the Franchise Bill.

Dr. DIXON, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, died on the 29th of April, from fever, after a few days' illness.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown May 2.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton May 2.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton May 3.

The *Perierc*arrived at Brest on the morning of May 1, and the *St. George* off Queenstown on the afternoon of same day.

The *City of New-York* arrived at Queenstown about 9 A. M. on the 2d.

The *Hecla* reached Liverpool on the morning of the 2d.

The screw steamer *Bosphorus*, belonging to the Inman line, sailed from Liverpool on the 28th of April, to search for and render assistance to the *City of Washington*.

### OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

#### The Truth About the Cholera in Europe —What Precautions are Taken to Prevent its Spreading—The Rumors of War in Germany.

PARIS, Friday, April 27, 1866.

A word about the cholera. Within a few days, that is to say, since the advent of warm weather, the disease has broken out with a certain degree of violence at two points which interest you at New-York—at the coast towns of Holland and in the interior of Brittan , between the French ports of Brest and St. Nazaire.

All Winter and Spring the disease has been making a few victims in the Dutch Province of Luxemburg and in the French Province of Brittany, and the great question has been what direction the epidemic would be likely to take when hot weather returned. We now see that from Luxemburg the disease has crossed the Rhine into Holland, and that in Brittany it is going back from rather than to the coast. The disease has probably spent its force at Havre and Brest, as well as at Paris, and may not return to either of these cities. But the cholerale influence may still be strong enough to develop the disease in overcrowded ships going from Havre and Brest, while it will hardly be strong enough to develop it on ships not overcrowded. Thus the new steamer of the French line, the *Napoleon III.*, and the *Atalanta*, of the English Quaker line, (the latter the vessel which carried cholera to New-York last Autumn,) left the port of Havre yesterday morning together at 8 o'clock, for New-York, the first with but few passengers on board and the second crowded with emigrants. The first will probably arrive with a clean health bill, but one cannot be so sure of the second.

As regards the disease in Holland, it will probably spread to the Northern German States and to England. But in England, as in Northern Germany, they are taking the right course in regard to the disease; they pay little attention to quarantine and a great deal to cleanliness. More during this last visitation of cholera than ever before, has it been observed that the disease exercises its ravages almost exclusively on persons living filthily and who are deprived of the comforts of life. The number of persons living otherwise who have died by the disease, is infinitely smaller than in any previous epidemic, and the disease thus no longer possesses any great terror for people living under good hygienic conditions.

Since the 15th of January there has been no case of cholera at Paris, and the disease has not been often observed to return to a place it has left so long. We therefore hope to enjoy an immuninity from the disease this Summer, but under any circumstances this city is now so clean, and will be kept so clean, that we have every right to anticipate but a mild visitation at the most. With the disease so generally scattered, therefore, as it is now, there is probably no place more safe, all things considered, than Paris and its suburban towns.

As regards the watering places of Germany, the disease has not invaded them, and perhaps will not; because they do not offer any of the elements which invite it. The disease has crept around them, through those towns which contain large, crowded and filthy poor populations, and the people of the watering places appear to feel certain that they are going to escape it.

But will there be war also in Germany? One day the news is all for war and the next day all for peace. Count BISMARK has agreed vaguely to disarm, but everybody says that it is his *rôle* to fight; that he is not in the logic of the situation unless he does fight, and that come what will he means fight and will accept of nothing else. Austria is a first-class Power in the European Areopagus, while Prussia is only a third-rate Power, and, therefore, no Power at all. Count BISMARK intends to change all this, and make of Prussia a first-class Power, no matter what else Austria may be. The Schleswig-Holstein affair serves as the long-waited for pretext. The aid of Italy and possibly of Hungary are the auxiliaries which render the enterprise a feasible one. Who can blame Count BISMARK? With the aid of the naval ports acquired on the north by the absorption of Schleswig and Holstein, and by the acquisition of territory in Germany, which is now hostile to Prussia, the latter, even if she loses the Rhenish Provinces, may become a first-class Power, and that is exactly what the towering ambition of M. BISMARK is after, and what he will certainly have unless Austria crawls in the dust before him. But Austria does not now look inclined to crawl any further, for while she is offering to disarm in the North, she is arming on the grandest scale in the South, and when Count BISMARK succeeds in forcing on the war, he will find that the first hard blows will be struck by Austria.

A friend at Venice sends me a proclamation of the Austrian authorities in that city, which had just been posted on the walls, and which calls to arms the reserves *as far back as* 1856. These Italian Reserves, of course, are destined for the North, while the German soldiers, in case of war, will replace them in the South. Austria evidently considers the situation grave.

MALAKOFF.

#### The Great Exhibition—Progress of the Work on the Champ de Mars—Farewell of Adelina Patti—The Bonapartes.

PARIS, Friday, April 27, 1866.

The work on the Champ de Mars, in preparation for the Universal Exposition of 1867, is carried on with great energy, and no doubt is entertained that everything will be ready for the appointed time—barring, of course, a general European war, the effect of which would be to throw all peaceful struggles of this kind into the background, for the time being. The present indications are that the Fair will be held without postponement, and it promises to be the most complete and magnificent display which has yet been collected, not merely of the world's industrial products, but of the four quarters of the globe itself, with their customs, curiosities, archeology and ethnology, grouped together in one vast and incomparable panorama. Not to refer particularly to the industrial and agricultural features of the Exposition, I may enumerate some of the marvels which will be found scattered about this park of fairy-land, separate from the great Exhibition building itself. There will be several squars, of both salt and fresh water; a palace of humming birds; a Chinese tower, constructed entirely of porcelain; African huts, Indian wigwams, Norwegian cabins, Russian cottages, German model farms, Japanese, Persian, Turkish and Tunisian kiosks, Neapolitan villas, bamboo pavillions, and models of tenement-houses of various kinds—omitting, it is to be hoped, any specimens from the Sixth Ward, New-York; antiquities from Herculaneum and Pompeii, a Persian opium factory, and several Chinese coffee-houses, with various descriptions of beverages; the hunting box of a Japanese Prince, &c., &c. The Viceroy of Egypt, alone, will send an Exhibition complete in itself. With this intention, he has despatched messengers to Soudan, to collect the many curious things produced by that almost unknown region of Africa. Two other expeditions have been sent out, one into Upper Egypt, the other to the Delta. The Viceroy has signified his intention to exhibit the entire museum of Boulaq, which is a collection of objects of art and industry; extending over a period of six thousand years, all in an excellent state of preservation, and offering proofs of ancient civilization, of which the modern world has not the most distant idea. The decoration of the Egyptian galleries in the principal Exhibition building, is to be copied exactly from the antique monuments of Egypt, by the moulding process, and will alone constitute a complete school of archeology, for artists and scientific men. In the park is to be erected a magnificent house, in the Arab style, built and ornamented by Egyptian workmen, to be partly occupied by the Viceroy himself, and partly by an Oriental coffee-house, where hospitality is to be dispensed with regal splendor. Connected with this palace will be plans in relief of the principal cities of Egypt, a court-yard, with fountains and verandahs encircling, in which will be established eight different descriptions of Egyptian shopkeepers and tradesmen. The Viceroy also contributes a pylone, or habitation of a fellah, from Upper Egypt, containing ovens for artificial incubation, a rookery, and stables for a number of dromedaries, to be exhibited as used in war.

I find it somewhat difficult to ascertain, with any degree of certainty or accuracy, what the contributions of our own country are to be, beyond the ten wise men who are to receive $1,000 each in greenbacks to pay the expense of several months' residence in Paris, and remunerate them for their time and labor in preparing a complete report on the marvels which will be spread before them. As it has been determined to continue the Exhibition an entire year, perhaps Congress will be gracious enough to add a trifling additional allowance to this assemblage of savans, in order that the innkeepers of Paris shall not be obliged to retain their luggage as security for the payment of board bills. I would also venture to suggest that they bring such portable articles of value as they may happen to possess, to be deposited in the paternal charge of the *mont de piété*, in case of emergency. There will also be left the resource of the throng of wealthy Americans, who will no doubt visit Paris during the Exhibition, and who might be willing to subscribe a few dollars each in order to keep the Scientific Commission from the United States out of French almshouses. One thing is quite certain: they must not expect to occupy apartments at the Grand Hotel, or to dine habitually at the Maison Dorée, or the Trois Frères. As it now costs a single person not less than four dollars a day (I mean, of course, foreign visitors) to live decently in Paris, and will cost half as much more when the Exhibition shall have brought half the world to the French capital, a very moderate idea of mathematics will enable the reader to arrive at an approximate idea of the period ten scientific gentlemen from America or elsewhere will be enabled to live here on ten thousand dollars, United States currency. In sober seriousness, the sum would not more than cover the expenses of two such gentlemen as our Government should appoint to study and report upon the Exposition of 1867, and the appropriation ought therefore to be increased, or the idea of sending a Commission should be abandoned altogether.

ADELINA PATTI bade farewell to her Parisian friends on Wednesday evening, amid a blaze of glory. All the enthusiastic admirers of the young cantatrice were there, jamming the Italian Opera-house from parterre to dome, and the receipts, without increase of the rates of admission, closely approached twenty thousand francs. PATTI's engagement has been the pecuniary salvation of M. BAGIER, this season, notwithstanding the large salary paid her, for on every evening she has appeared the theatre has been crowded. Her critics, however they may reproach her for embellishing the music of the masters, do not attempt to deny that no songstress, since the days of MALIBRAN, has enjoyed a similar popularity. This last performance was one uninterrupted ovation, from beginning to end, upon a stage covered with wreaths and bouquets. The oldest *habitués* of the Italiens never before saw such a quantity of floral offerings thrown at the feet of an artist, and such was the avalanche after the act of "Don Pasquale," in which the exceptional qualities of PATTI's incomparable voice are displayed to the greatest advantage, that a squad of chorus singers was obliged to carry off the mountains of lilacs and roses thrown upon the stage. The stage-boxes of the opera-house were occupied by the most fanatical of the diva's admirers. The Baroness DE ROTHSCHILD, Mesdames BRANDUS, DE CAZES and DE GANET seemed to have brought with them inexhaustible supplies of flowers, and there were moments when Baron ROTHSCHILD himself seemed on the point of falling on the stage with one of his enormous bouquets. Anacreon, under the features of the immortal AUBER, bearing lightly and jauntily his eighty-four years, brought also his tribute of homage to the star of the hour, who will next season give to the Parisians, in the tongue of TASSO, the "Black Domino" and "Crown Diamonds."

Several boxes of papers, belonging to the estate of JOSEPH BONAPARTE, had recently arrived at the Tuileries, from the Eternal City. These documents are said to include not only a large portion of the ex-king of Spain's correspondence with the Emperor NAPOLEON I, but also many curious and interesting letters from eminent literary men, savans and politicians, in Europe and the United States. The dates extend over a wide period of JOSEPH BONAPARTE's life, and come down to about the year 1840. Among the letters are several from Madame DE STAEL, together with many important documents in relation to St. Helena. It is believed that these papers contain traces of the political association formed after the fall of the Empire and known to have existed throughout the Restoration and the reign of LOUIS PHILLIPE. It is scarcely to be expected, however, that all will be permitted to see the light—at least during the life of the present Emperor.

*Apropos* of the BONAPARTES, the following are the places where the mortal remains of the deceased members of this illustrious family are deposit d: The Emperor NAPOLEON, his eldest brother, JOSEPH, and his youngest brother, JEROME, are buried at the Invalides, in Paris; JULIA, widow of JOSEPH, is buried with her daughter CHARLOTTE, in the Church of Santa Croce, Florence; PAULINE, NAPOLEON's sister is buried in the Borghese Chapel, Rome; ZENAIDE is buried with her son in the Church of Santa Maria, Rome; LUCIEN is buried with ALEXANDRINE, at Canino, Italy; PAUL is buried near Athens; the mother of NAPOLEON, (Mme. MERE,) Cardinal FESCHE, and Prince CHARLES BONAPARTE, are buried at Ajaccio, Corsica.

A charity fair for the benefit of the poor of the Seventh Arrondissement has just been held in the saloons of the Department of War, which were scarcely spacious enough to contain the fashionable throng who bent their steps thither. The saleswomen, as usual, were recruited among the ladies of rank and beauty of the Faubourg St. Germain; and, of course, the occasion was one continual round of wit, gaiety, gallantry and substantial charity.

RALPH RASEL.

## AMERICAN TOPICS.

### PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY.

#### Interesting Interview Between President Johnson and the Correspondent of the London Times—The President's Policy Explained by Himself.

*Washington (April 16) Correspondence of the London Times.*

In the perplexed and uncertain state into which public affairs have fallen, it is impossible for me to send you any information more important or valuable than the particulars of an interview which I had with President JOHNSON at the White House on Thursday last. The President's opinions, especially with reference to the freedmen, have been so wilfully misrepresented in the Radical Press of this country, and his general policy toward the Southern States has been exposed to so much unjustifiable perversion, that Mr. JOHNSON's own explanations on both these subjects may have some weight even with those who are most embittered against him.

The President first adverted to the condition in which he found the country on his accession to office, and pointed out that ever since that time the Radical Party, which now has the control over Congress, had been preparing for the issue forced upon him. Their object was manifest, and it was one which from their point of view, they could scarcely be blamed for pursuing so eagerly. They knew perfectly well that when the South came back into Congress their day of power would be over—the Southern representatives would stand as a unit; they would probably fall into alliance again with the Democratic Party, the old issues of Slavery and State sovereignty would be dead and buried, and the party which now ruled would be stripped of its power. Their talk about philanthropy and benevolence to the negro meant nothing more than a desire to work upon the feelings of the North, so that they might be enabled to carry everything their own way. It was a ruinous, selfish, political conflict. The two sections of the country were ready to go to war before the rebellion broke out—the one to preserve Slavery, the other to destroy it. Each side was willing to sacrifice the Government in order to gain its object. The South struck first; the rebellion was subdued at the Southern end of the line, and now it is swinging round to the other end. "These men," continued the President, "and the always use these words to denote the Radical Party,—"are almost ready to go into rebellion again rather than have their supremacy destroyed by the re-introduction of the South. They know nothing practically of the real state of the South. The very man who had drawn up the Civil Rights Bill, what are his means of judging? I left him in the Senate during the war, and I met him out to Tennessee as a raw lad, and born by chance of the troubles. He stopped at home, *and now endeavors to make his theories square into the events of the war, and legislate on ideas which he has never put to the test.*"

The President then went on to speak of Slavery and the negro. He had been brought up, he said, under the very shadow of the institution of Slavery. He had bought and owned slaves, but he had always been for abolishing Slavery upon any basis which could be adopted with safety to the country. When it came to the question whether Slavery should be abolished or the Government broken up, he never had a doubt as to the course which he ought to pursue. He decided to give up Slavery, and he abided by that decision. But the South now would treat the negro with greater kindness than the North if it were let alone and not exasperated. "They talk of justice to the negro," continued the President. "God knows my heart yearns toward him when I think of the end which these men are preparing for him. I see that end clearly enough—they are going the way for a conflict of races. When that occurs we all know how it will fare with the negro. How has such a contest always ended? When the time comes there will be no struggle. The result will be decided without that. Now, then, what do we find? The very thing which we said these Southern States could never do, which we fought these four years to prevent them doing, these men affirm that they have actually done —namely, been out of the Union. The Southern States are ready to come back upon our terms, take loyal oaths, and acknowledge their allegiance, but these men say they shall not. Why, if they had offered to come back, or any of them, during the rebellion, should we have turned them away on the ground that they had placed themselves out of the Union? Mr. LINCOLN *offered to receive the whole Legislature of Richmond if they would return, and would have welcomed them with open arms. Would he have refused to receive these States now that they have fully submitted?*"

The President next referred to the misrepresentations of his policy which have been so industriously spread abroad. "These men" had for months past had the public mind open to them, and had poured into it whatever they pleased. Now it had become incrusted, as it were; but once let that incrustation be broken through, and the truth would begin to find its way. "I am not discouraged," added the President; "either these States must be brought back, or they must be kept out. It is like doing a sum in addition—you must figurine up right more than others before you can get the answer, but I believe it will all come out right in the end."

Mr. JOHNSON then enlarged with considerable detail upon the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, and said that its machinery was now being used to get negroes conveyed from the North back to the South by the very men who were asserting that the lives of the freedmen were not safe in the South. They had hired or bought hands, they wanted labor, and they got their negroes transported at the expense of the Government. The Freedmen's Bureau compelled the negroes to go, or they stopped their subsistence allowance. It was little better than another form of Slavery, only that it was solely conducted by Abolitionists; for the Freedmen's Bureau would not send a man to any place without getting proofs from the North, where many thousands of them have taken refuge during the war. A gentleman from Falkland County, Virginia, had been to him, the President said, only a few days ago, saying that he had sent 300 negroes to the District (of Columbia) for security during the war. He now wished to hire them, but the Freedmen's Bureau interposed obstacles, and would give no help in transporting them; whereas the Government railroads were placed at the service of dealers and speculators. In all that he said it was evident that the President approved some plan for protecting the negro and giving him succor, but that he considered the administration of the Freedmen's Bureau was not all that it could be desired. It did not accomplish the true object for which it was founded.

Passing from this subject, the President said that the Radical Party in Congress talked to the people as if they had to fear some act of oppression on the part of the Executive because the Civil Rights Bill had been vetoed. "But the veto power," he said, "could never be made an engine of oppression. It has only a negative force—it originates nothing. It can only say when it sees unwise or unconstitutional legislation attempted: 'Now stop. Consider this thing a little further. Pass the bill if you will by your constitutional two-thirds majority, but I think it well to give you an opportunity to think over it again.' They have passed the Civil Rights Bill, and it will not be long before a Judge is arrested for carrying out the laws of his State. Then the case will be brought to the Supreme Court, and the people will soon see which was right—Congress in insisting upon having it or I in endeavoring to dissuade them from it." Here, again, the President *distinguished between the principle on which the bill is professedly based and the bill itself; the former he was anxious to see carried out, but the means proposed he considered objectionable and hasardous.*

"Congress," the President further said, "represents the States, but the men who voted for them individually *all* voted in my election. I am like the Tribunes elected by the Roman people—I am to stand and represent their interests. And what other object can I have but to represent those interests—the interests of my country? *I* have no party objects to serve—no selfish interests to promote. If I were a man of ambition, I do not know what I could desire more than I have gained. I have gone the whole giddy round, from Alderman upward, and I do not value this office, (here the President spoke with great earnestness and feeling,) except for the good which it may enable me to to do. I want but a corner of this house to live in, and I do not care a bawbee, as the Scotch say, for all the rest. Let me but see the country at harmony and peace, how gladly would I give up all! I suppose I may say that I have done enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition, and feel that my race is well nigh run. These men want power; I have enough, and am indifferent to what I have. We think"—he said these words with a smile—"we think this a great position, with our ideas—we are educated to do so; but I can assure you that I am often here twelve hours a day without it ever occurring to me that I am President." He evidently meant, without the pride of power occurring to him.

"These men," he also said, "have raised the cry of 'mad dog' at me, and the people seem to be getting afraid. They will understand me better by and by, and understand these men too. I could not expect to get through without a struggle." Yet it was most extraordinary, he continued, to think of the course which "these men" were pursuing. By being united again the country would stand respected in the eyes of the world. It was now laboring under the evils of an inflated currency, and while trade is restricted by the South being kept in uncertainty—an element of danger in the State—such evils could not be corrected. Yet there were signs that people were beginning to be alive to the truth. "Look at Peoria"—and he mentioned several other towns where meetings in support of the President's policy have lately been held since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. "It is like water trickling along the ground," said Mr. JOHNSON. "You can see the *damp places* here and there, and you know that it will gradually spread. It will take time; but, after all, what good can be accomplished without trial and difficulty? *If I feel my regret will not be for myself. I will hope that some one wiser will rise up to do the work.*" The President uttered these words in a somewhat weary and sad, but very earnest tone. He continued, with greater animation: "My convictions are firm and strong, and strong convictions are a great source—the best source—of courage to a man. I have fought disunion nearly all round the circle, and if I am called upon to complete the circle I will. Then I could say most heartily that I would that I could depart in peace."

Such, so far as I feel at liberty to repeat them, were the remarks made by the President. I believe that I have repeated his very words in most instances, but there were many illustrations which he employed which I am unable to recall, and in a conversation of two hours there must necessarily be a great deal which I cannot pretend to remember with sufficient accuracy to repeat. That the President is as firm and unshaken as ever it was impossible to doubt after listening to him. He relies upon the good sense of the people to bring the present crisis to a favorable end; but it is clear that he has no personal objects to serve. He told one of the most distinguished of American politicians only yesterday, as he told me on Thursday, that he will never consent to be a candidate for the Presidency again. I will only add that the President looked better in health then when I saw him some months ago, and that he speaks with great clearness, force and ability, and brings to bear on the subject upon which he is talking many very suggestive and felicitous figures and illustrations.

ENGLISH COMMENT ON THE CONVERSATION.

*From the London Times, May 2.*

In this part of the world the divinity that doth hedge round the sovereign ruler at once ties and protects him, by depriving him of free and familiar utterance upon public affairs. The constitutional monarch cannot divulge those opinions upon parties and movements which his more fortunate subjects find it impossible not to have and avow. He cannot explain and justify his acts. He is always on his trial, without the opportunity of deliverance, and unless he should enjoy a quiet exile surrounded by friends, or leave a large and confidential correspondence, he will have to bequeath his fair fame with no other security than a *post mortem* examination of his political remains. In this respect the President of the United States has the advantage of our grand European pageantries. His position lies midway between them and the Minister, whom a slip of the tongue, or a casting vote, may strip of the highest power allowed to man in these isles. Formally and practically secure for four years, yet capable of erring, most carefully reminded at every pass that he is nothing but a man, and representing principles not otherwise represented in the Constitution, he can talk with anybody about public affairs without impropriety or offence. He can address a mob from a platform or an open window; he can hold conversations which the post will convey next day to the furthest corners of the Union; and, as seen yesterday in our letter from Washington, he may explain, and unbosom himself to the correspondent of a European journal. We know not whether our sensitive cousins would like to have this regarded as an appeal to the public opinion of the world, and to the one "flesh and blood" of all nations and realms, but we are assured that the President gave full permission that the details of this remarkable conference should be made public. *They do him the greatest honor, and we think will satisfy those who suspect him of a reactionary policy, a personal ambition, an unwarrantable disagreement with Congress, and a disposition to override or evade the law.* These are points upon which Englishmen may expect to be inadequately informed, for it is certain that he shall never understand our neighbors at all, unless he become thoroughly aware that we are not to measure them by the rule of our own institutions.

## THE GERMAN QUESTION.

### The General Situation—The Madness of the Continental Powers.

*From the London Times, May 1.*

It would seem impossible that Italy should dare to bring upon herself the whole power of the Austrian empire, unless she possessed some support more to be relied on than her own newly-formed army and not thoroughly united provinces. It may be that she has really entered into a treaty with Prussia, and that she is destined to draw upon herself the first attack, so that her antagonist may suddenly invade a naked Austrian frontier, and it is possible that the Emperor of the French may have come under some obligation to prevent the conquest of Italy in case the war should not be successful. On the other hand, Austria's popularity has probably some other cause than mere hatred or fear of Italy, else she could hardly have ventured to commence a war with her southern neighbors while her Hungarian quarrel is yet unhealed and undecided. We hear more of the preparations of every other Power than of Prussia, which has hitherto been considered the most adventurous and pugnacious of European States. *Is Prussia about to assert once for every —Has France abdicated the control she has hitherto exercised over Europe?* Have her counsels lost their former weight, her diplomatists their skill, or her armies their valor? And, if not, *why does she permit the breaking out of a conflict which seems likely to spread a conflagration through every kingdom in Europe?* It seems to rest with her to say a single word, and these threatening preparations would subside as fast as they have arisen. But that word is not said, and we are left to imagine that if Europe be involved in war it must be because France is not concerned to prevent it. In France herself the idea gains ground that the far-sighted director of her destinies views with no very serious annoyance the present conjuncture of affairs.

Constant experience has taught us that when nations arrive at the point of exaltation which Prussia, Austria and Italy have now attained, the advice of well-meaning friends is little attended to. We have surrendered all hope of anything which can be urged by the Government, the Parliament, or the Press of Great Britain will arrest these dangerous gamesters in their insensate course, or recall them to prudence and moderation. They seem driven on, not so much by hope as by fear, not so much by bright anticipations of the future as by inability any longer to endure the present. They cannot improve their finances; but they can bury the misery of the State under the still greater mass of private and individual misery which war would create. With the wounds of centuries unhealed, with infant institutions which nothing but peace, industry, and economy can force into existence, they threaten to involve themselves in the waste and miseries of fruitless war. There is no prize that any one of the three Powers which are interchanging menaces could obtain that would compensate it for one hundredth part of the evils war would inflict upon it, and it may well be that they would find, as the result of an exhausting struggle, that they had labored for the benefit of another Power, which, having been a calm, but not uninterested, spectator of the conflict, would carry off the prize for which the rivals were contending.

THE FEELING IN VENETIA.

The feeling of the Austrians is thus described in a correspondence from Vienna:

"Uneasiness, anger, and indignation are the feelings which animate every class in Vienna. Austrians were never so much Austrians as at the present moment. The manner in which the Cabinet of Berlin is forcing on war, its baseless recriminations and humiliating provocations have roused the most peaceable and least excitable citizens, and still more the army, the nobility and the young men. Every one has become a patriot. The Emperor, after reading the last Prussian note, said to Count VON MENSDORF: 'Count, it only remains for us to fight, and fight we will.' It was under this feeling that Austria intimated to Baron VON WERTHER that she would not disarm in Venetia.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN ITALY.

On the other hand, the following extract from the Florence journal *Italia*, breathes the spirit of all the latest news from Italy:

"Illusion is no longer possible. It is time to open our eyes to evidence, although what we see appears incredible. Italy is threatened and directly provoked by Austria. And yet Italy has hitherto been altogether on a peace-footing. She has fewer men under arms than she had in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. It is time, and humble as we are, we take upon ourselves to say it—it is now time to act. If Austria means war, Italy will not shrink from it."

#### The Attitude of the Italian Government —Dispatch of Gen. La Marmora.

The Florence papers of the 29th ult. contain the text of the circular dispatch from Gen. LA MARMORA to the Italian Legations, of which the following is a translation:

FLORENCE, Friday, April 27.

SIR: You are aware that the attention of the King's Government and the Parliament has been specially directed of late toward the reorganization of the home administration, and the reform and retrenchment to be introduced into our finances. The arrangements for reducing the public burdens were recently established as far as regards the army upon the normal peace footing. The King's Government had even been induced to provisionally suspend the operation of the ordinary levy of 1866, when grave complications occurred between Prussia and Austria. The King's Government, without at all disregarding the importance of the eventualities that might arise, d d not think it right to divert the country from its work of internal consolidation, and confined itself to taking such elementary measures as prudence imposes upon every Government under similar circumstances. Thus it naturally had to revoke the exceptional limitations introduced for some few months into the peace footing, and let the usual operations of the levy follow their course. It was obvious to all that no concentration of troops took place in Italy, and that the classes of the reserve and the soldiers on furlough were not called in. The utmost tranquillity did not cease to prevail throughout the country; no preliminary movements or preparations directed against neighboring territories by private individuals took place. It was in the midst of this state of tranquillity and reserve, and at the very moment when a disarmament, that seemed agreed upon between the cabinets of Berlin and Vienna, was everywhere expected, that Italy unexpectedly saw herself the object of direct menaces from Austria. In the face of evidence the Vienna cabinet maintained in official documents that concentration of troops and the calling in of reserves were taking place in Italy, and used these unfounded suppositions as reasons for continuing her armaments. The Austrian Government did not confine itself to accusations of this kind, by which it drew Italy into its dispute with Prussia; it multiplied its military preparations, and gave them a character openly hostile to us in Venetia. Since the 22d, the calling in of all classes of the reserve has been effected with the utmost alacrity throughout the empire; the regiments of the military confines have been called under arms, and dispatched toward the Venetian provinces. In these especially warlike arrangements proceed with extraordinary precipitation; even dispositions not usually taken, except when war has already commenced, are made; for instance, the goods traffic is entirely suspended on the Venetian Railway, the military administration having reserved to itself all the disposable means of transport, for the movement of troops and war material. You will bring these facts to the notice of the Government at which you are accredited. It will, I am confident, appreciate the duties that such grave circumstances impose upon the King's Government. For the security of the Kingdom it has become indispensable that our land and sea forces, which have hitherto remained on a peace footing, should be augmented without delay. In making these military arrangements which the defence of the country requires, the King's Government only meets the exigencies of the position in which it has been placed by Austria.

I am, &c.,

LA MARMORA.

CALLING IN FURLOUGHED SOLDIERS.

A Florence telegram of the 29th says: A proclamation has been issued by the Minister of War calling under arms the soldiers on unlimited furloughs.

The *Italie* of this evening believes the assertion of some journals that the Cabinet had decided to resign to be unfounded.

The Government has ordered the frontier line of Mincio and the Po to be watched, in order to prevent the concentration of volunteers for an incursion into Venetia.

FINANCIAL PREPARATIONS.

The Chamber of Deputies, on the 30th, voted unanimously, and amid loud cheers, a bill authorizing the Government, until the end of July, to incur the requisite expenditures for the defence of the State, and provide by extraordinary means for the necessities of the Treasury. The Chamber also unanimously adopted a resolution declaring "That at this momentous crisis every preparation for war be made."

The Finance Minister presented a bill which authorizes the Government to provide by royal decrees and extraordinary measures the financial means necessary for the defence of the country. He demanded that the bill should be immediately discussed, and an extraordinary evening sitting was held for the purpose.

The Senate, by a vote of 78 to 1, adopted the bill from the House empowering the Government to provide the necessary means for defence.

MOBILIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It is stated that the Minster of the Interior had made the necessary arrangements for the mobilization of the National Guard.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

A great popular demonstration had taken place at Naples in favor of the Government armaments, and it is represented that there was universal enthusiasm throughout the provinces in view of the probability of war.

IMMENSE LEVY OF TROOPS.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of the 1st says it is enabled to state that on the previous day the Italian Government called out 150,000 men. It was rumored General DELLA MARMORA would take the command of the army.

The Italian Government had decided to arm the volunteers in all the provinces infested by brigands, in order to facilitate the concentration of troops ordered by the Ministry.

ITALY DESIROUS OF WAR.

The Florence correspondent of the London *Times* says, there can be no doubt that the Italian Government desires war as the only means of extrication from an exceedingly false and difficult situation.

The *Times* Paris correspondent remarks, that when the Italians affect to be frightened by the warlike preparation of their neighbor, they forget that the territory they won in 1859 is guaranteed by France, and with such a guarantee they must know that they are safe from aggression.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

A Paris letter asserts, that at a Cabinet Meeting at the Tuileries on the 30th, it was determined to prevent Italy commencing a war of aggression against Austria, and to insist on the acceptance of Austria's proposals for a simultaneous disarmament.

ITALY AND PRUSSIA.

The Vienna *Presse* of the 1st says that the negotiations tween the Prussian Cabinet and a special agent of the Italian Government continue.

#### The Relations of Austria and Italy.

The Vienna Cabinet is said to have forwarded a declaration to its agents abroad, stating that the warlike preparations of Austria are directed against Italy, as that Power is preparing for an incursion into Venetia.

The Vienna journals regard the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy as a positive fact. It is again announced that the Archduke ALBRECHT would shortly leave for Verona.

The Austrian iron-clads are stated to have received orders to put to sea, their destination is believed to be the German Ocean and the Baltic. The passport *visa* had again been introduced on the frontiers of Italy.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says, by direction of their respective Governments, the English and French Ambassadors at Vienna had shown the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs copies of telegrams received from Gen. LA MARMORA, in which it is said there has been no concentration of troops in Italy, and that not a single furlough man has been called in. On receiving this assurance, the Austrian Minister declared that the Imperial Government entertains no idea of proceeding offensively against Italy, and he added that the army in Venetia should be placed on a peace footing, if the Western Powers would guarantee Austria against an attack from Italy. As no such guarantee can be given, Austria will continue to arm, as her rulers firmly believe the Italians are bent on mischief.

All the intelligence received from Venetia *vid* Italian sources indicates the magnitude and precipitancy of the Austrian preparations. Austria was expected to have 160,000 effective troops in Venetia by about the 1st of May.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says, "the circulars that Gen. DELLA MARMORA may write denouncing the armaments going on in Venetia will not convince the people that Austria is on the point of committing a most wanton aggression on Italy. The Austrian Ambassador in Paris, no later than Friday or Saturday, declared in the most formal terms to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that there was no intention and no wish to attack Italy, and that moreover Austria was willing and ready to stop, even now, her armaments in Venetia, on condition that the French Government, which is not without influence in Italy, would not attack her in that quarter."

The official *Wiener Zeitung* publishes a notice stating that an increased number of army surgeons is required, and setting forth the conditions upon which they will be accepted and the advantages they will enjoy while attached to the army.

#### Austria and Prussia—No Immediate Rupture Expected.

A Berlin telegram of the 29th says:

The reply of the Austrian Government to the last Prussian dispatch arrived here yesterday. It bears date the 26th inst., and states that Austria will withdraw into the interior of the country the troops now stationed on the Prussian frontier, but will at the same time continue her armament against Italy.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allemeine Zeitung* publishes an article upon the latest diplomatic negotiations, which represents that Austria, being desirous of war with Prussia, makes alleged armaments in Italy a pretext for proceeding with her own military preparations. Under these circumstances the article maintains that Prussia cannot dis rm.

A Berlin telegram of the 1st, says: It is believed that the Prussian armaments will be shortly increased. A reply, dated the 29th, to the Austrian note of the 26th ult., has been forwarded to the Prussian Ambassador in Vienna, stating that Prussia does not agree to the proposals of the Vienna Cabinet in reference to the question of the Duchies. It lays special stress upon the community of interests of Prussia and Italy, and gives an evasive answer to the Austrian proposal for disarmament.

No immediate rupture, however, between Austria and Prussia is expected, as Austria will submit her proposals to the Federal Diet, by whom they will be referred to the Special Committee on the Affair of the Duchies.

A Vienna telegram of the 30th says:

"An unauthenticated rumor circulated on the Bourse to-day, that Austria intends to propose an European Congress. The rumors of a Ministerial crisis are still current."

The Austrian note in reference to the Duchies, which had just been presented to the Prussian Government, is based upon the programme agreed upon by the Ministers of the various minor States.

The Saxon Minister for Foreign Affairs is said to have given a verbal and evasive answer to the summons of Prussia to disarm.

A Vienna paper states that the French Cabinet had forwarded an identical dispatch to Berlin, Vienna and Florence, announcing strict neutrality on the part of France.

The projected Vienna International exhibition is said to be postponed.

The Prussian troops upon the frontier are said to have advanced nearer to the Austrian territory.

## THE REFORM BILL.

### Action of the Government on the Vote in the House of Commons on Monday, April 30.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and stated, amid loud cheers from the Ministerial benches, that the Government did not see in the division any reason or warning against persisting in the effort they were engaged in to amend the representation of the people. Passing over for the moment the small numerical difference between the majority and the minority, he defined the situation, as understood by the Government, to be this—that one moiety of the House was ready to consider the Franchise Bill on the understanding which existed before the second reading—that the bills for the redistribution of seats, and the Scotch and Irish Reform Bills, should be produced before going into committee, and the other moiety, while not unwilling to consider the Franchise Bill—for the second reading, when it became the main question, was acquiesced in without a dissentient voice—interposed the condition that it should have before it the whole plan of reform. Under the circumstances the Government deemed it to be their duty to lose no time in producing the Redistribution Scheme and the Bills for Scotland and Ireland, and, as Thursday had been retained for the financial statement, leave would be asked to introduce them on Monday next. He would fix the committal of the Franchise Bill for that day, not with a view of proceeding with that stage, but because before that date the Government would not be in a position to state when they would ask the House to go into Committee. Mr. GLADSTONE also asked that on Thursday he would state what the Government meant to do in reference to the Church-rates Bill.

Mr. H. BAILLIE asked whether the two bills would be embodied in one.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to say anything which could fetter the House or the Government on this point until the redistribution scheme was produced.

Mr. WHITESIDE asked whether the Irish Reform Bill would comprise both an extension of the franchise and a redistribution of seats, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer created much laughter by his guarded reply that it was intended that the bill should be a complete measure.

In answer to further questions from Sir L. PALK and Sir J. FERGUSON,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government would give the House ample time to consider the redistribution scheme before going on with the Franchise Bill, and with regard to the progress of the Scotch Bill he declined to give any pledge except that it would be brought in on Monday.

Mr. BOUVERIE made some general remarks on the present position of the subject, approving the course taken by the Government, and expressing an opinion

## A NEW POET.

**Three Tragedies by Algernon Sydney Swinburne.***

Of all purely literary experiments, none is more certain of immediate intellectual sympathy in England than such as aim at classical reproduction. Whatever brings back to the consciousness of the educated lawyer, bishop, member of Parliament or country gentleman, the discipline of his youth—its struggles, triumphs and congenial emulation at Cambridge or Oxford, wins his fond attention and forestalls his interest. Nor is it merely through association that classical themes and experiments have this attraction; they indicate allegiance to a system which, more or less, lies at the foundation of that formal conservatism, which fixes and limits the taste, opinions and habits of the cultivated Englishman; there is a sense of security—a guarantee of order, correctness and traditional respectability—in this form and phase of literature, which gives him a feeling of comfort and complacency which the grotesque extravagance of CARLYLE, the subtle beauty of TENNYSON, and the rhetorical charm of MACAULAY is apt, in a greater or less degree, to disturb; for innovation is as distasteful to John Bull the scholar, as to the same sturdy animal in politics, life and manners—owing to that normal "inaccessibility to ideas," to which MATTHEW ARNOLD justly ascribes so many of the noble animal's patent faults and foibles. It has become proverbial that the literary ambition of English statesmen aims at successful translation of classic masterpieces; and the eager discussion of Lord DERBY's Homer, FORSYTH's Life of Cicero, and like works, is familiar evidence of the prevalent taste. Accordingly a young man in England of poetical endowments and aspirations, intent on winning the suffrages of the educated class, is wise to select a classic theme or work one out in the classic spirit; thereby he at once secures attention, and whatever scholarship he exhibits is recognized; and if at all equal to his task, criticism is propitiated by its very scope and nature. We were not surprised, therefore, at the emphatic greeting accorded Mr. ALGERNON SIDNEY SWINBURNE by some of the oracles of the London Press, on the appearance of "Atalanta in Calydon." As the *début* of a young Englishman and scholar, seeking to eliminate from his University studies a purely Greek legend, in the spirit of that peerless literature, and to give to the story, the tone and form thereof in chaste and graceful English—such a first appearance was naturally welcomed with zest. We open the handsome little volume—with its classic motto, its admiring and appropriate dedication to the memory of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, its two introductory pages of Greek text, its "Argument" and brief list of *dramatis personæ*—and compose ourselves, if the time and mood are auspicious, to a delectable feast, not so much of "reason and flow of soul," as of tasteful, terse, reminiscent classicism—wherein, in language remarkably fluent, though somewhat artificial, the fateful story is rehearsed in dialogue and chorus, with unexceptionable order and flow, with here and there a singularly graceful line, ingenious metaphor and felicitous expression, whereof, did space allow, we could give many examples. So far as repudiation of tenderness, sacrificial will, and rigid destiny go, the conception accords with the spirit of the Greek drama; but notwithstanding these obvious merits—there are as obvious defects in the working out of the problem; characterization is but faintly attempted; inevitably, perhaps, modern feeling and faith—the unconscious modifications which our versatile life and culture impart to written thought, mar the clear cut, naked simplicity of the classic ideal; moreover there is an absence of fusion and unity; the lines sometimes read stiffly, like an academic exercise; colors born of the present blur the purely severe outline of the past; we find things to praise as we read, but we do not gain that deep, harmonious impression which is the legitimate result of tragic art on human sensibility; we think more of the artist than of his work—more of special beauties than of the net result; we seem to be assisting at a literary experiment rather than absorbing a work of genius. In a word, clever as the young author is and ingeniously as he weaves his Greek story into English, there is an air of restraint, a willful rather than spontaneous elaboration—an essential want of affinity between our sympathies and the conception—which makes us demur at the hasty conclusion of some of Mr. SWINBURNE's admirers—that in him we are to recognize the advent of a new and great poet; for there is nothing to touch the popular heart, nothing to foreshadow a fresh, sympathetic and creative genius in this creditable scholastic experiment; it is too exclusively the product of books, too little of experience; it is curious as a reproduction, just as are some pre-Raphaelite pictures; but vital interest is wanting; and the same process is apparent in his subsequent tragedies.

"Chastelard" is intensely flavored, in manner and substance, with the old English dramatists. Indeed, a vague reminiscence, like the key-note in music, haunts us as we read each of Mr. SWINBURNE's plays. The turn of the phrase, the style of the image—often the very quaintness or quality of the conceit—has something familiar. We are reminded of Ford, Webster, Shirley, Fletcher, Browning, Tennyson, Landor, or some other bard; not that there is any conscious plagiarism—only a flavor or a form, which reproduces old familiar impressions; and, as it were, revives the atmosphere of former poetical readings.

Withal, Mr. SWINBURNE has what may be called the "knack" of dramatic colloquy; he has caught at times that peculiar and endeared style of tragic talk which SHAKESPEARE and his cotemporaries have made precious, as far as structure of sentence and turn of phrase are concerned; But there is often a certain juvenility combined therewith; the ideas in his dialogue bear no proportion to the metaphors; the evolution of character is quite secondary to the indulgence of poetical expression. In a word, it is not dramatic art, nor psychological development—but graceful and passionate, fanciful or eloquent utterances that these tragedies seem written to display. Had Mr. SWINBURNE chosen a less ambitious form of writing his success would have been greater; had he concentrated instead of diffusing his poetical material the result would have been more satisfactory. With the rhythmic skill manifest in his choruses and some passages of his blank verse, we are inclined to think he may excel as a lyrical more than a dramatic poet; and if he infuses into more brief and pregnant verse the suggestions of his own observation and experience—with his fluency, his sense of the beautiful, his large organ of comparison, the frequent gracefulness of his diction, and the glow of personal sympathy and conviction to intensify and and individualize all these gifts and qualities—we believe he would achieve the reputation which has been prematurely claimed in his behalf. JOANNA BAILLIE, PROCTOR, HENRY TAYLOR, TALFOURD and others have worked the vein of the Reading Drama to memorable purpose; but unless of the most finished kind, as in "Ion," or the most suggestively historic merit, as in "Philip Van Artevelde," it is not, in our busy and exacting age, so desirable a vehicle for youthful poetical genius as less artificial forms of verse. Especially is it to be avoided where the emphasis of dramatic writing is lost in vague expressiveness, where character is not the chief object, and fluency overlays distinct conception. The Innate should inspire the true poet; he must "look into his heart and write;" elaborate designs are less desirable than sincere emotions; a song of BURNS or a sonnet of WORDSWORTH is worth more than a five-act tragedy if the latter is only artificially clever, and born mainly of learning and rhetoric. We make these remarks not in disparagement of Mr. SWINBURNE, but out of interest in him; he reveals himself to us in his three books as an elemental, not a complete and individual poet; as a man of ideality, of culture and of aspiration, but who is in danger of wasting the precious ore of his mind by reckless and random exercise of the faculty of expression, by trusting to memory rather than observation, to sympathy with other's thoughts rather than the teachings of personal experience; to the favorite modes of utterance his reading suggests rather than to the natural, instinctive language of his own soul. We have also been led into this vein of remark because of the irrational and indiscriminate tone of poetical criticism—the ignoring of established precedents—the shallow estimates of careless observers—whereby new poets are hailed in every clever rhetorician. We regard poetry as too exalted, too sacred an interest, to be thus recklessly gauged; it is the one divine element wherewith to contend against the encroachments of a material, complicated, indurating civilization; it is the pledge and the promise of all that is beautiful, disinterested and humane; let us not degrade its standards nor accredit its novices with the highest of its functions. The advent of a poet, in the best sense of the word, will be signalized by such individuality and completeness as to influence society, to modify taste, to inspire sentiment, to create an era in thought and feeling; it was so with POPE, who made sense, wit and satire the prevalent taste; it was so with BYRON, who gave utterance to the ferment of the revolutionary era, and infected a generation of youth with misanthropic passion; it was so with WORDSWORTH, who initiated and still maintains a communion with nature philosophical and holy; it is so, to a degree, with TENNYSON, who has set to exquisite music the vague love of beauty and "love of love," so that society grows esthetic, and refines upon its coarse enjoyments by assiduous devotion to art, scenery and critical contemplation of the beautiful. It is an abuse of terms, therefore, to elevate a poetical and cultivated youth, whose performance is chiefly interesting for its promise, to "those thrones far in the unapparent," where sit the "kings of thought."

The "Queen Mother and Rosamond" is more carefully elaborated than "Chastelard," and has some graceful and eloquent passages written in a more chastened tone; but there is the same lack of *emphatic characterization*, the same fluent dialogue, uninspired by the individuality so essential to dramatic power. These defects, indeed, may be thought of less moment in a play intended for the closet and not for the stage, but no educated reader can lose sight of the vital creative genius whereby SHAKESPEARE has established a permanent standard of judgment and comparison in this branch of literature. We have a more serious objection to "Chastelard," in the entire lack of reticence in the language of passion—the absence of that suggestive silence in the right place, of those exquisite and pregnant *hints* which speak so much more to the heart than details of amorous delights; the youthful audacity of SWINBURNE is patent in these unreserved love-passages; not only the proprieties of art, but the modesty of nature is overstepped; and it is an outrage upon decency to picture the Queen, however reckless and voluptuous, as indulging in passionate dalliance with a lover whose death-warrant she has just signed. MARY STUART has been and is a problem in history; prejudice and partiality have done their best and worst with her fame—but her misfortunes, her beauty and her fate, have consecrated her memory to genius; and, after SCHILLER and ALFIERI, this English youth's drama seems as injudicious as it is an ineffective experiment, despite many glowing and graceful images, and pathetic or poetical expressions. RICHTER may be right in saying that "love lessens woman's delicacy, and increases man's;" but certainly not to the degree of openly and simultaneously exhibiting the *abandon* of love and the purpose of remorseless cruelty toward the same object.

It was said of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, that he copied the *conceptions* as well as the *touches* of the old masters in painting; with Mr. SWINBURNE the process is reversed as regard his poetic favorites. We have dwelt upon his tragedies at length, because an important principle is involved in the just appreciation of their claims; a vast amount of the current poetry of the day is mosaic work—a vague reminiscence, ingeniously combined from several poets; it is an esthetic exercise of memory; not the offspring of genuine, personal, earnest feeling, faith and fancy. Hence it lacks individuality and completeness, while not destitute of grace and beauty. To its votaries may be justly applied what SCHEGEL said of BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, as compared with SHAKESPEARE and the old dramatists: "Poetry was not with them *an inward devotion of the feeling and imagination, but a means to obtain brilliant results.*"

*"Atalanta in Calydon." A Tragedy. By ALGERNON SYDNEY SWINBURNE. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1866. "Chastelard." A Tragedy. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1866. "The Queen-Mother and Rosamond. A Tragedy. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. 1866.

## LAW REPORTS.

### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

**Decisions in Prize—The Act of July, 1861, Restricting Trade with Districts in Insurrection did not Expire when Hostilities Ceased, but Remains in Force as against all Violations of it when in Operation—Licenses under that Act could only be Granted by the President, and were subject to the Treasury Regulations—The Appropriation for the Purchase of Cotton-Seed under the Act of 1862 is not Repugnant to the Prohibiting Clause of the Act of 1861.**

*The United States, Appellants, vs. The Schooner Reform and Claimants of Ship and Cargo.*—The facts in this case were stated at length in the TIMES of January last, and they are now sufficiently recapitulated in the opinion of the Court, delivered by Mr. Justice CLIFFORD:

Cause of seizure as alleged in the libel of information was, that the vessel with her cargo was on the 7th day of May, 1862, proceeding from the port of Baltimore on a voyage to that part of the State of Virginia which was in insurrection against the United States, and which had been so proclaimed to be by the President of the United States. Allegations of the libel, so far as the charge is concerned, are founded upon the provisions of the fifth section of the act of the 13th of July, 1861, which, under certain conditions, conferred authority upon the President to declare, by proclamation, that the inhabitants of a State, or part of a State, falling within the category therein described, were in a state of insurrection against the United States. Whenever a State, or a part of a State, was so proclaimed to be in a state of insurrection, the provision was, that thereupon all commercial intercourse by and between the same and the citizens thereof, and the rest of the United States, should cease and be unlawful, so long as such condition of hostility should continue. Purpose of the section was, in case of such insurrection, not only to interdict commercial intercourse, but to enforce the prohibition by forfeiture. Provision was accordingly made, that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from said State or section into the other parts of the United States, and are proceeding to such State or section, by land or water, should, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or section, be forfeited to the United States. Defence of the vessel and cargo is placed upon the same ground, and therefore it will not be necessary to give the respective claims a separate examination. Decree of the District Court discharged the vessel and cargo and dismissed the libel, and the Circuit Court, on appeal, affirmed the decree. Libelants appealed to this Court, and they now insist that the decree of the Circuit Court should be reversed, because, as they contend, the vessel and cargo are both justly forfeited, as alleged in the libel of information.

1. Before considering the merits of the controversy, however, it becomes necessary to examine the motion filed by the respondents to dismiss the appeal, which presents a preliminary question, and consequently should be first decided. Theory of the respondents is that commercial intercourse with the States lately in insurrection, is no longer unlawful, and inasmuch as there is no reservation in any act of Congress, nor in any proclamation of the President, whereby a liability for former violations of the law is continued and preserved, no condemnation of the vessel or cargo can now take place, and that the appeal ought to be dismissed. They contend that the act of Congress was a temporary act, because the restrictions upon commercial intercourse as therein disclosed, were limited in duration, by the terms of the act, to the existence and continuance of actual hostilities, and the argument is, that hostilities having ceased, the act has expired, and consequently that the appeal cannot be sustained. Respondents are correct in supposing that a forfeiture incurred under a penal statute, temporary in its terms, cannot be enforced after the statute has expired, and that the repeal of a penal statute has the same effect unless the repealing law contains a saving clause as to pending prosecutions. Many authorities were cited in support of these propositions, but it does not seem to be necessary to give them much examination, as the propositions are elementary and undeniable. Granting all this, however, still it is quite evident that the motion cannot prevail, because the act of Congress under consideration was not a temporary act, as assumed by the respondents, nor has it ever been repealed. On the contrary, it is a general law, without any limitation as to duration, and is still in force for the recovery of penalties, or for the enforcement of forfeitures incurred during the insurrection, and before the termination of hostilities. Restrictions upon commercial intercourse were limited to the period of the continuance of hostilities, but there was no limitation as to the duration of the act of Congress. Cessation of hostilities restored the right of commercial intercourse, but the restoration of such intercourse could not have the effect to repeal the act of Congress which suspended such intercourse during the continuance of hostilities, or to exonerate a vessel or cargo from a forfeiture incurred for a violation of the restrictions while they were in full operation. Motion to dismiss the appeal is therefore overruled.

2. Principal defence upon the merits was, that the vessel, with the cargo, was engaged at the time of the seizure in a lawful voyage under a license from the Secretary of the Interior, issued by the express authority of the Government. Claimants admit that the vessel with the cargo was proceeding at the time of the seizure, to the place specified in the libel of information, and that all commercial intercourse, not specially authorized by the Government, between States declared to be in rebellion, and the rest of the United States, was prohibited and unlawful. Considering the nature and extent of the admissions as exhibited in the answer, it is clear beyond controversy, that the burden of proof is upon the respondents to establish their defence.

Such a defence unquestionably may be valid, and if fully proved, the decree of the Circuit Court must be affirmed. Authority was conferred upon the President by a provision of the section under consideration to license and permit, in his discretion, commercial intercourse in the interdicted places such articles and for such time, and by such persons, as he might think most conducive to the public interest; but all such intercourse was to be conducted and carried on only in pursuance of rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.—12 Stat. at Large, 257. Congress also on the 13th day of February, 1862, appropriated the sum of $3,000 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of cotton-seed, and under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Interior for general distribution, but the provision was that the cotton-seed should be purchased from places where cotton was grown as far North as possible.

3. Referring to those two acts of Congress, the claimants allege that the Secretary of the Interior appointed William L. Hodge to procure the cotton-seed as authorized in the place for which the vessel was embarked, and to which she was proceeding at the time of seizure. They plead the letter of the Secretary of the Interior in their answer as a license and permit from the Government, and as a document affording a full defence to the allegations of the libel. Substance of the letter is as follows: Congress having authorized this Department to procure cotton-seed for planting in the loyal States, I hereby authorize and appoint you to procure a cargo of the same in Virginia and bring it to Baltimore, this Department to have the privilege to take such portion of the cargo as it may require, not exceeding one-half, at the actual cost and charges. Statement of the letter also was, that it "will be your authority to procure said seed," and contains a request to all parties in the employment of the United States to allow the appointee to pass freely for that purpose. Answer of the claimants also shows that the Secretary of the Navy, on the 25th day of April following, indorsed the letter of appointment in the terms following, to wit: "Naval officers in command of ships-of-war will respect the inclosed, and will afford protection in waters under their control and jurisdiction inside the Capes of Chesapeake Bay."

6. Sufficiency of the defence is denied by the United States upon various grounds, but in the view taken of the case there is no necessity of examining more than two of the series: 1. They deny that the Secretary of the Interior had any authority under the appropriation act to license or permit the transportation or merchandise from any loyal State to any section of a State declared and being in insurrection, in order that the same might be there sold for the purpose specified or for any other purpose: 2. Purport of the second proposition is, that the Secretary of the Interior, by his letter of appointment to William L. Hodge, did not authorize and did not intend to authorize him, or any one, to transport merchandise for that or any other purpose to any State or section of a State, with which commercial intercourse was prohibited. 1. Proclamation of the President of the 16th of August, 1861, which declared that certain States and parts of States were insurrection, expressly excepted from that condition those districts, or parts of the same, which might be "from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents." Intercourse for commercial purposes was not prohibited with such places or districts while so occupied and controlled. They were not regarded, as this Court said, in the *Venice*, 2 Wall, 277, "as an actual insurrection, or their inhabitants as subject in most respects to treatment as enemies."

Such intercourse, however, with any such State, place or district, so occupied and controlled, was absolutely forbidden, unless the person or persons conducting it were furnished with a license and permit of the President, and conformed in all respects to the Treasury rules and regulations. Respondents do not pretend that the Secretary of the Interior possessed any power under those provisions to grant any license or permit for any such adventure as that which is the subject of the present controversy, and it is clear that the pretence, if set up, could not for a moment be sustained, as the power is expressly vested in the President, and the requirement was that any commercial intercourse carried on under such a license and permit should be conducted in conformity to the regulations of the Treasury Department.

Want of power, therefore, in the Secretary of the Interior, is clearly shown, unless it be made to appear that those provisions had been modified or repealed before the date of the letter under which the claimants attempt to justify. Express repeal is not set up, and the pretence of implied repeal has no better foundation. Repeal by implication, upon the ground that a subsequent provision on the same subject is repugnant to the prior law, is not favored in any case but where such repeal, if admitted, would operate to the prejudice of the Government, the supposed repugnancy ought to be clear and controlling before it can be held to have that effect. (U. S. vs. Walker, How, 311; Wood vs. U. S., 16 Pet. 363.)

Instead of the last provision being repugnant to the former, the truth is that the two are entirely consistent. Whole effect of the subsequent provision was that it appropriated the sum of $3,000 for the purchase of cotton seed, under the general superintendence of the Secretary of the Interior, for general distribution. Purchase of the cotton seed, it is presumed, might have been made in the districts or places within the insurrectionary States which were occupied and controlled by our military forces, or at all events the conclusion is a reasonable one, that such were the views of Congress when the appropriation was made. Presumption is that Congress did not intend to relax the existing restrictions upon commercial intercourse with the States or districts declared to be in insurrection, because there is not a word or phrase in the act indicating any such intention. Condition of affairs was well known to Congress at that period, and it is to be presumed that those who voted for the appropriation act and directed the purchase of the cotton seed, if they had intended to relax the commercial restrictions as a means of facilitating the purchase, would have employed appropriate language to signify that intention. Nothing of the kind is expressed in the appropriation act, and consequently there is no repugnance between that act and the prior provision which established the commercial restrictions and prohibited commercial intercourse to the place where the vessel in question, with the cargo, was bound at the time of the seizure.

Second proposition of the appellants is that, by the construction of the letter under which the claimants attempt to justify it did not give to the appointee or any one else any authority whatever to transport a cargo of merchandise from Baltimore to the place where the vessel was bound at the time of the seizure. Admission of the answer, it will be remembered, is that the vessel was bound to the place alleged in the information, and that the place, as there alleged, was one of the places declared by the President to be in a state of insurrection. Question here presented is one of construction, but the Court in determining it may look at the surrounding circumstances and the subject-matter, as well as at the language employed in the instrument. Legal presumption is that the author of the letter, inasmuch as he was a public officer, intended to perform his duty, and that he did not intend to violate the law of the land. Three thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, were placed at his disposal for the purchase of cotton and for general distribution. Directions in the act making the appropriation were that he should make the purchase from places as far North as possible; but the presumption is that he had full knowledge of the then existing commercial restrictions, and that the appropriation act, under which all his authority was derived, did not in terms repeal or in any manner modify or relax those restrictions. Satisfactory evidence that the Secretary of the Interior and his appointee had such knowledge is exhibited in the record. First application for the license was made to the President. Pursuant to that application the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 7th day of March, 1862, granted a license and permit to the same William L. Hodge, and the recital of the document is, that it was granted with the approbation of the President, and by virtue of the power conferred by the act under which the forfeiture of the vessel and cargo is now claimed. Power conferred was that the licensee might employ a vessel to carry cotton seed from any point on the waters of Virginia, emptying into Chesapeake Bay, to Baltimore, provided he gave bonds in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned that the vessel so employed should not transport, either way, any merchandise or supplies other than those actually required for the use of the crew for one trip; or convey any person, letter or information, or in any way aid or comfort those in rebellion. Although this license was never used by the licensee, still it is proper to refer to it as showing the views of the Government, and as affording conclusive evidence that the licensee knew that the commercial restrictions, established under the prior act, were unrepealed and in full force.

Dissatisfied with the license and permit granted by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, the licensee proceeded to the Department of the Interior, and there obtained the letter under consideration. Introductory recital of the letter is not quite correct, but in determining what is the true construction of the document, it is proper to weigh the language as it is written. Substantial statement of the author of the letter is, that he is "authorized to procure cotton seed for planting in the loyal States," and that in consequence thereof he authorizes and appoints the licensee to procure a cargo of the same in Virginia, and bring it to Baltimore, on the conditions therein named. He says nothing about transporting cargo to the place of destination, or about bringing back any other cargo than the cotton seed. No allusion is made to the existing commercial restrictions, nor any intimation given that they would be modified or repealed. Applying the usual rules of construction to the letter, the conclusion must be that it conferred no authority whatever upon the licensee to transport any merchandise to the port or place where the vessel was bound at the time of the seizure.

V. Evidence of authority in William L. Hodge to embark in any such adventure being entirely wanting, it is unnecessary to examine the question whether the license, if valid, and sufficiently comprehensive in its terms to protect the licensee, would afford any justification to the claimants.

VI. Grounds of the decision, as already stated, render it unnecessary, also, to examine the question of fraud, or to remark upon the evidence respecting the prior voyage.

Decree of the Circuit Court is therefore reversed, and the cause remanded, with directions to enter a decree of forfeiture against both the vessel and cargo.

### Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned without day.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. No Circuit Calendar. *Part II.*—Nos. 2461, 624, 1160, 333, 394, 386, 1024, 802, 883, 652, 1112, 1123, 338, 260, 942, 858, 1246, 1180, 1182, 1190. *Part III.*—Nos. 2810, 1439, 1463, 675, 981, 1455, 184, 403, 495, 1475, 253, 955, 1061, 71, 373, 737, 661, 843, 881, 767.

SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers, Nos. 25, 15, 17, 23. Issues of law and fact, Nos. 165, 220, 167, 168, 217, 180, 181, 185, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 196, 192, 197.

CHAMBERS—Nos. 69, 85, 159, 196, 234.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2159, 2517, 1977, 2427, 2177, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2239. *Part II.*—Nos. 1186, 2164, 1328, 1330, 1324, 1476, 1834, 2696, 1501, 2326, 2682, 1778, 1452, 1906, 2486.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to May 21. *Part I.*—Nos. 1119, 1553, 1329, 1050, 1543, 1553, 977, 1510, 923, 1551, 102, 1572, 1573, 1570, 1264. *Part II.*—Nos. 950, 1340, 1310, 593, 1383, 1025, 1542, 1373, 1116, 1433, 1336, 1371, 1306, 1400, 1248.

### Fires.

IN SECOND-AVENUE—FOUR PERSONS BURNED.

Near 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a back room on the third floor of the tenement house No. 383 Second-avenue, occupied by THOMAS STANTON. The flames originated from the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, which accidentally upset on a bed. MARY ANN HALEY, aged 14, was terribly burned about the face and body, as she lay asleep. Her injuries are considered fatal in their character. Mr. STANTON, his wife and an infant child were also badly burned by the explosion. The flames were extinguished by the Police before any serious damage was occasioned. Miss HALEY was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the other persons injured were placed under treatment at their residence.

IN EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the frame buildings Nos. 51, 53 and 55 East Twenty-ninth-st., causing their destruction. The rear portion of Nos. 57 and 59 were also slightly damaged. The burned buildings were occupied by JAMES CORCORAN, carpenter, who lost a valuable horse, Mr. ABRAMS, tailor, and Mr. BUSTEAD, locksmith. The aggregate loss caused by the fire is roughly estimated at $3,500. Fully insured in the Bowery and North River Insurance Companies. The fire is presumed to be of incendiary origin.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 12, 1866.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U. S. 6s, '67 | 121¾ | 100 | Central Coal | 43¾ |
| 2,000 | do. | 121¾ | 100 | do. ...2d call | 43¾ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 6s, '86 C. In | 117 | 100 | Amer. Coal Co. | 65 |
| 1,500 | U. S. 6s, '81. R. | 109¾ | 100 | West. U. Tel. | 62½ |
| 44,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 109¾ | 300 | Quicksilver | 55¾ |
| 7,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62 | 112 | 1300 | Mar. Pref. | 22¾ |
| 4,000 | U.S.6s 5-20s C. '64 | 103 | 17 | At. Mail S. Co. | 132½ |
| 12,000 | U.S.6s,5-2..R.'65 | 102½ | 200 | Ashburton Coal | 18 |
| 15,000 | U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65 | 102½ | 200 | do. | 17½ |
| 500 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 96½ | 200 | Spruce Hill Coal | 4⅜ |
| 20,000 | do. | 96 | 200 | do. | 4½ |
| 4,5,0 | Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Ser. | 102⅝ | 300 | do. ...2d call | 4½ |
| 4,000 | do. 2d Ser. | 102⅝ | 100 | Boston W. P. | 25½ |
| 500 | do. | 102⅝ | 100 | New-York Cen. | 92¾ |
| 8,000 | Tenn. 6s | 90½ | 500 | Erie R. | 73⅞ |
| 5,000 | N. Car. 6s | 84½ | 100 | do. ...2d call | 73⅞ |
| 2,000 | do. | 84 | 27 | Erie R. P. | 79¾ |
| 1,000 | Missouri 6s | 74½ | 700 | Reading R. ...b60 | 107⅛ |
| 10,000 | do. ...2d call | 74⅝ | 100 | do. ...s10 | 107¼ |
| 15,000 | Conn. State 6s | 96 | 3200 | do. | 107¾ |
| 3,000 | N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan | 103⅜ | 1500 | do. ...b60 | 107⅛ |
| 60,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 26¾ | 100 | do. ...b60 | 107⅛ |
| 10,000 | do. | 26⅝ | 200 | Mich. Cen. R. | 109 |
| 20,000 | do. | 26½ | 200 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 78½ |
| 5,000 | Erie 4th M. | 93 | 100 | do. ...b3 | 78½ |
| 1,000 | Hud. Riv. 1st M. | 102⅛ | 3500 | Cleve. & Pitts | 83½ |
| 2,000 | Al. & T. H. 2d Pr. | 80 | 1000 | do. | 83¼ |
| 1,000 | Mich.So.S.F.Bs. | 94 | 200 | do. ...2d call s30 | 83 |
| 1,000 | do. | 97⅞ | 300 | Chic. & N.W. | 28¼ |
| 12,000 | do. ...2d call | 93⅝ | 100 | do. | 28½ |
| 5,000 | Tol. & Wab. 2d. | 74 | 300 | Chi. & N.W.P. | 58⅞ |
| 1,000 | Del., L. & W. 1st. | 100½ | 400 | do. | 58⅞ |
| 8,000 | Mich. S. 2d M. | 88 | 200 | do. ...b10 | 58⅞ |
| 2,000 | P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st | 102 | 200 | do. ...2d call | 58½ |
| 50 | Bk. of Commerce | 109½ | 400 | Cleve. & Tol. | 104½ |
| 50 | Manuf. Mer. Bank. | 106 | 100 | Chi. & R. I. | 94½ |
| 144 | Ocean Bank | 101 | 100 | do. | 94⅜ |
| 40 | Fourth Nat. Bank. | 103½ | 100 | do. | 94¾ |
| 100 | do. | 103¾ | 500 | P., F. W. & C. | 98¾ |
| 9 | Bank of America | 140½ | 100 | do. | 98⅞ |
| 10,000 | Am. Gold. ...s60 | 127 | 200 | Chic. & Alt. | 97 |
| 200 | Canton Co. | 59¼ | 50 | do. ...b30 | 97¼ |
| 200 | do. | 59½ | 100 | New-Jersey C. | 113½ |
| 100 | do. | 59½ | 25 | H. & St. Jo. | 30 |
| 183 | Del. & Hud. C. | 142 | 100 | Chic. & Gr. E. R. | 43 |
| 200 | Cum. Coal P. | 45½ | 100 | do. | 43½ |
| 200 | do. ...b10 | 45½ | 100 | Mil. & St. P. | 56½ |
| 100 | do. ...b30 | 45½ | 100 | do. | 56⅝ |
| 100 | do. | 45½ | 1000 | Mil. & St. P. Pr. | 71 |
| | | | 100 | do. | 71¼ |

**OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | O. & M. Cer. | 26¾ | 200 | Ill. Cen. R. | 122¼ |
| 100 | Canton Co. | 58¾ | 100 | do. ...s3 | 122¼ |
| 100 | do. ...b3 | 58⅞ | 500 | Clev. & Pitts | 83½ |
| 100 | Cum. Coal ...b3 | 45¼ | 400 | do. ...s3 | 83¼ |
| 100 | Mar. Min. Pr. ...b3 | 22¾ | 800 | do. | 83⅝ |
| 400 | do. | 22¾ | 500 | do. ...s3 | 83⅝ |
| 100 | do. | 22¾ | 200 | Chic. & R. I. x-d | 94¾ |
| 200 | do. ...s3 | 22½ | 100 | do. ...c | 94¾ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel. ...b5 | 62¾ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. | 28½ |
| 100 | do. | 62¾ | 100 | do. ...b3 | 29¼ |
| 300 | New-York Con. | 92¾ | 400 | do. | 28½ |
| 100 | do. ...s3 | 92⅞ | 100 | do. ...s30 | 28½ |
| 100 | do. ...c | 93⅛ | 500 | do. ...b3 | 28⅝ |
| 600 | Erie R. ...c | 73⅞ | 200 | Chic. & N. W. P. | 58⅝ |
| 200 | do. | 73⅞ | 100 | do. ...s5 | 58⅝ |
| 100 | do. ...b5 | 73⅞ | 500 | do. ...s3 | 58½ |
| 200 | Reading R. | 107¼ | 100 | do. ...b10 | 58¾ |
| 500 | do. ...b3 | 107⅓ | 500 | do. | 58½ |
| 1000 | Catawissa R. | 80 | 200 | P., F.W. & C. | 98¾ |
| 200 | M. So. & N. I. ...s3 | 78½ | | | |

**OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | O. & M. C. | 26¾ | 100 | N. Y. Cen. | 92½ |
| 10,000 | do. ...b3 | 26¾ | 200 | Mich. S. & N. I. | 78½ |
| 20,000 | do. | 26¾ | 100 | do. ...s3 | 78½ |
| 10,000 | do. ...s3 | 26⅝ | 200 | do. ...c | 78⅝ |
| 100 | Canton Co. ...b10 | 59½ | 500 | Ill. Cen. | 122½ |
| 100 | do. ...b3 | 59⅝ | 1200 | Cleve. & Pitts. ...b3 | 84 |
| 100 | Cum. Coal ...s5 | 45½ | 800 | do. | 83⅞ |
| 400 | Spruce H. C. | 4½ | 100 | Ch. & Rk. I. x-d. b10 | 94⅝ |
| 500 | do. | 4½ | 100 | do. ...b3 | 94½ |
| 300 | do. ...s3 | 4⅞ | 100 | do. ...s3 | 94⅞ |
| 300 | Quicksilver | 55¼ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. | 28½ |
| 400 | do. ...s3 | 55½ | 200 | do. ...s3 | 28⅜ |
| 100 | Mar. Mining Co. | 12⅛ | 200 | C. & N. W. P. | 58⅞ |
| 100 | Smith & P. Gold | 9⅜ | 200 | do. ...s3 | 58⅞ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel. | 62⅝ | 400 | do. | 59 |
| 400 | Erie Railroad | 73⅞ | 400 | do. ...s3 | 59 |
| 500 | do. ...s3 | 73⅞ | 300 | do. ...b3 | 59⅛ |
| 1200 | Reading R. | 107⅛ | 200 | P.F. W. & C. ...s3 | 98¾ |
| 400 | do. ...b3 | 107½ | 100 | do. ...s3 | 98⅞ |
| 200 | do. ...b5 | 107½ | 400 | Alt. & T. H. P. | 66 |
| 1500 | do. ...s3 | 107⅜ | | | |

MONDAY, May 14—A. M.

The latest news from Europe represents a fresh cause of serious financial anxiety in a threatened rupture between Adstria and Italy. The Funds were falling rapidly in Paris, and the London Exchange was also lower on nearly all descriptions of Securities, including American. The Cotton market at Liverpool dull and declining. The very latest telegrams by the steamers that arrived yesterday will be found in our general foreign news columns. No intimation of these accounts was, of course, known in our own market on Saturday night, but most of the German and some of the English houses, dealing in Foreign Exchanges, appeared to be anticipating a further advance for the next mail, in Bills on London. There was a good supply of Gold for delivery through the day, and the Gold Room was weaker than on Friday till about the close of business, when 129 was bid, being an advance altogether of 1⅛ from Saturday week. The Government Gold-Bearing Stocks were firmer, and the recent arrivals of 5-20s of 1862 from the other side, as well as the new 5-20s of 1865, were freely taken up. The 7.30 ⅌ cents., convertible, were also in demand, and advanced to 102⅛@102⅜. Money left off easy, on a free supply of Currency, both Greenback and National, from the interior. In other departments of the Stock Exchange there was some revival of business on Saturday, after a dull time through the earlier part of the week.

The Trade of the week was very fair, for the season, in Foreign Merchandise and Domestic Commission Goods, but dull (and to reduced value on the weekly Custom-House return) in Domestic Exports. The Customs duties keep up, notwithstanding the falling off incident to the season, in the Foreign Dry Goods entries. There is a good business doing in Sugars, Teas, Coffee, &c., on which the current duties are, of course, very considerable. From present indications the Gold receipts for May from this source will fully equal, if they do not exceed those of April. The rising tendency in Gold is calculated to induce freer withdrawals from bond, in addition to the influence, adverted to in our last weekly review of the expected higher tariff on Wool and Woolens, and, perhaps, Iron fabrics. The receipts of Cotton at this port fell off last week to 5,314 bales. There is an improved demand as the stock falls off from the New-England mills.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,767,121, against the total entries of $2,316,388 same week last year. The Export clearances of domestic produce amount to $3,219,011, against $1,757,151 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,315,161, against $644,785 same week last year. The Customs for the week are are $2,417,390. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,314 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 8,054.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to March 1, 1866,) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $18,908,198 | March 17 | $5,809,878 |
| August | 24,293,536 | March 24 | 6,316,074 |
| September | 22,480,272 | March 31 | 5,673,303 |
| October | 23,056,723 | April 7 | 7,584,150 |
| November | 26,909,125 | April 14 | 5,760,841 |
| December | 25,921,045 | April 21 | 7,613,954 |
| January | 30,637,050 | April 28 | 6,229,635 |
| Feb. 30 | 30,520,430 | May 5 | 8,886,560 |
| March 10 | 8,493,905 | May 12 | 4,767,121 |
| Total to date since July 1 | | | $264,661,919 |
| Against same time last year | | | 136,162,409 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $128,499,510 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1865, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to March 1, by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $12,812,075 | March 14 | $3,669,381 |
| August | 14,681,077 | March 21 | 5,091,287 |
| September | 13,028,314 | March 28 | 6,127,258 |
| October | 21,272,343 | April 4 | 3,953,456 |
| November | 23,880,426 | April 11 | 6,069,510 |
| December | 22,898,305 | April 18 | 6,267,431 |
| January | 20,108,207 | April 25 | 6,255,521 |
| Feb. 14 | 17,195,507 | May 2 | 4,718,633 |
| March 7 | 6,803,831 | May 9 | 3,219,011 |
| Total to date since July 1 | | | $199,178,453 |
| Against same time last year | | | 190,420,895 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $8,757,458 |
| Gold, May 12, 1866 | | | 129 ⅌ cent. |
| Gold, May 13, 1865 | | | 130 ⅌ cent. |

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $723,986 | March 17 | $236,671 |
| August | 1,554,338 | March 24 | 170,297 |
| September | 2,494,973 | March 31 | 3,500 |
| October | 2,516,226 | April 7 | 206,000 |
| November | 2,046,180 | April 14 | 172,628 |
| December | 2,752,161 | April 21 | 117,312 |
| January | 2,706,336 | April 28 | 73,880 |
| February | 1,807,030 | May 5 | 996,634 |
| March 10 | 556,284 | May 12 | 1,315,161 |
| Total to date, since July 1 | | | $20,399,667 |
| Against same time last year | | | 28,284,957 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $7,885,290 |

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since July 1, 1865, are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $1,092,804 | January | $2,364,283 |
| August | 1,681,206 | February | 3,633,431 |
| September | 2,027,144 | March | 3,967,553 |
| October | 2,479,087 | April | 1,561,721 |
| November | 1,962,873 | May 2 | 1,318,271 |
| December | 2,519,983 | May 10 | 1,072,820 |
| Total to date, since July 1 | | | $25,661,156 |
| Against same time last year | | | 14,710,718 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $10,950,438 |

The Customs received in gold and the interest on the public debt of the United States, at the New-York office of the Treasury since July 1, 1865, are:

| Customs Received. | | Gold Interest Paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $9,908,190 | July | $5,714,367 |
| August | 13,150,400 | August | 454,575 |
| September | 13,037,082 | September | 4,117,419 |
| October | 11,064,409 | October | 5,886,803 |
| November | 10,128,801 | November | 4,243,786 |
| December | 8,578,336 | December | 2,733,684 |
| January | 12,468,863 | January | 5,738,686 |
| February | 13,018,780 | February | 430,090 |
| March | 11,153,964 | March | 2,658,394 |
| April | 11,093,211 | April | 187,201 |
| May 5 | 2,277,873 | May 5 | 7,061,900 |
| May 12 | 2,417,390 | May 12 | 2,648,000 |
| Total | $117,147,859 | Total | $41,923,861 |

**COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:**

| | |
|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 127½@129¼@129 |
| U. S. 6 ⅌ cents, 5-20 years | 102¼@102¾ |
| U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40 years | 95¾@96⅛ |
| U. S. 7.30 ⅌ cents, 1867-8 | 102⅛@102¾ |
| New-York Central | 92¾@92½ |
| New-York and Erie | 73⅛@73⅞ |
| Rock Island | 124½ with div. 94¼@94¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 78@79¼ |
| Illinois Central | 122½@122⅜ |
| Hudson River | 110@109¼ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 82½@83¾ |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | 100½@99 |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 28½@28⅜ |
| Almaden Quicksilver | 55¾@55¾ |
| Cumberland | 44½@45¾ |
| Reading | 107½@107⅛ |
| Northwestern Preferred | 58⅛@59 |
| Canton Land Co. | 58½@59½ |
| Ohio and Mississippi Certificates | 26⅛@26⅛ |
| Mariposa Preferred | 22⅛@22½ |

The sales of Gold Saturday ranged 129@128⅞@129 ⅌ cent., a fraction weaker than on Friday night, and deliveries made by *short* sellers with less difficulty. The Gold Room left off steady at 129 ⅌ cent., and Bills on London were firm at 109½ ⅌ cent., and wanted in round sums for the next English mail by the *Scotia* on Wednesday next. Whether the demand was of a speculative nature, in anticipation of a higher rate for the *Scotia*, or on trade orders, we have no means of knowing. Offers were made, however, to the leading Bankers to engage large sums at the rate of the day.

The shipments of Gold by the day's steamers amounted to $1,064,496, and the total for the week, including $250,615 omitted in report of Saturday week, $1,315,161. The Customs duties paid into the Treasury office here during the week amount to $2,417,390. The payments out of the Office on the May Gold Interest amount to $2,648,000; the receipts from California, $1,072,820, of which half a million went into the Treasury by transfer from the San Francisco Customs. The following are the daily payments on Gold Interest account:

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday, May 7 | $584,000 |
| Tuesday, May 8 | 490,000 |
| Wednesday, May 9 | 415,000 |
| Thursday, May 10 | 373,000 |
| Friday, May 11 | 436,000 |
| Saturday, May 12 | 350,000 |
| Total | $2,648,000 |
| Previous week | 7,061,900 |
| Total at New York since May 1 | $9,709,900 |

On the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street there was increased firmness in Government Securities. The 7.30 ⅌ cents left off 102⅛@102⅜ ⅌ cent., and the 5.20s 102@102¼ ⅌ cent. the 62s quoted at 102@102½, and the 65s 102⅛@102¼. The 10-40s ahvanced to 96⅛ ⅌ cent. There was more speculation also on the Stock Exchange and in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange building (there being no regular afternoon sessions on Szturday) in Railway Shares, with an advance on Friday's sales of ¼@½ ⅌ cent. on most of the Western Roads and Reading. At 3:30 P. M. the following general quotations were made:

| | Frid. | Sat. | | Frid. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 95⅞ | 96⅛ | Northwest | 28½ | 28⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 102 | 102⅛ | N. West Pref | 58⅞ | 59⅛ |
| U. S. 7.30s | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | Rock Island | 94⅜ | 94⅞ |
| N. Y. Central | 92⅛ | 92⅞ | Fort Wayne | 98⅞ | 99 |
| Erie | 73⅞ | 73⅞ | Cumb'land Coal | 45 | 45⅛ |
| Hudson | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | Quicksilver | 55⅛ | 54⅞ |
| Reading | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | Mariposa | 12⅛ | 12⅞ |
| Mich. Southern | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | Mariposa Pref | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| Illinois Central | 122⅛ | 122⅛ | Canton | 5-⅜ | 59⅛ |
| Pittsburgh | 83⅛ | 84 | Ohio Certificates | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| Tennessee 6s | 90⅛ | 90⅛ | American Gold | 129⅜ | 129 |
| Pacific Mail | 224 | 220 | Bills on London | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| Missouri 6s | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | | | |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $6,222,213 70; including for Customs, $453,000; Gold notes, $686,000. Payments, $5,508,152 77. Balance, $98,318,690 08.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 117 | Metropolitan | 122 |
| Manhattan | 132 | Citizens' | 120 |
| Merchants' | 114 | People's | 118 |
| Mechanics' | 115 | Market | 110 |
| Union | 114 | Nassau | 106 |
| America | 139 | Corn Exchange | 115 |
| City | 190 | St. Nicholas | 103 |
| Phœnix | 104 | Marine | 140 |
| Butchers' & Drovers' | 126 | Commonwealth | 102 |
| Merchants'Exchange | 112 | Importers' & Traders' | 112 |
| State of New York | 107 | Manufac. & Merch'ts | 105 |
| Commerce | 108 | N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k | 121 |
| Mechanics' B'g. Ass. | 105 | Central National | 108 |
| Ocean | 101 | First National | 205x |
| American Exchange | 112½ | Fourth National | 103½ |
| Pacific | 165 | Ninth National | 110 |
| Bank of the Republic | 110½ | Oriental Bank | 126 |
| Bank of N. America | 109 | | |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6's 1883 | 91 | Chi. & N. W. 1st M. | 85 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 | 91 | Chi. & N. W. 2d M. | 76 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76 | 101½ | Lack. & West'n Bonds | 89 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76 | 101½ | Del. L. & W. 1st M. | 100½ |
| Erie 1st mort., 1876 | 99 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. | 89½ |
| Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883 | 97½ | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext. | 89½ |
| Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880 | 93 | Tol. & Wab. 2d M. | 73½ |
| Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888 | 93 | Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds | 83 |
| Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77 | 96 | Cel. & Chic. Ext. | 97 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69 | 102 | Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund | 97 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S.F. '85 | 102½ | N. J. Central 1st M. | 100 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '69'75 | 94 | N. J. Central 2d M. | 100 |
| Harlem 1st M., '69-'72 | 98 | Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 1st M. | 101 |
| Harlem 3d mort., '68 | 95 | Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch. 2d M. | 97 |
| Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds | 86 | Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch. 3d | 88 |
| N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868 | 96 | Cleve. & P. 4th mort. | 18 |
| Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c. | 93½ | Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M. | 55 |
| Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo. | 74 | Ohio. & Alton, S. F. | 98 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 80 | Chi. & Alt. Income | 87 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 80 | Ohio & Miss. 1st M. | 85 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. in. | 73 | Peninsula R. R. Bds | 75 |
| Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. | 84 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 87 |
| Chi. & N. W. Ex. Bds. | 75 | Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. | 72 |

The earnings of the Erie Railway and Buffalo Division for the month of April, 1866, were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Erie Railway | $1,081,782 20 | |
| Buffalo Division | 71,513 23 | $1,153,295 43 |
| April, 1865: | | |
| Erie Railway | $1,458,455 34 | |
| Buffalo Division | 79,858 64 | $1,538,313 98 |
| Decrease on Erie Railway and Buffalo Division | | $385,018 55 |

Since May 1 the Treasury Office in this City has paid out on Gold Interest ... $9,709,900
And received for Customs ... 4,695,063
Difference ... $5,014,837

The Gold Certificates outstanding on
May 1, 1866 ... $9,036,420
May 12, 1866 ... 14,561,640
Difference ... $5,525,220

Since the Office commenced receiving deposits of Gold on Certificates, or Goldback Notes, the gross issue of such Certificates or Notes amount to the large sum, say,
For Seven months ... $75,846,440
And redeemed for Customs, &c. ... 61,314,800
Present outstanding ... $14,561,640

A portion of the Goldbacks was furnished to the neighboring offices, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., for the convenience of their Custom-house business.

We notice that an impression prevails in some quarters that the passage of the Consolidated Debt Bill by Congress would necessarily lead to large *immediate* negotiations under its provisions by the Treasury Department. And certain parties, who never seem reluctant to interpret the purposes of the Government to the worst possible aim, go so far as to predict the funding process into a Consolidated Five Per Cent. Stock, free of all taxation, including the Federal Income Tax, will be forced (or the attempt made to hasten it) by intimations of increased taxation on the present Stocks, and of the privilege of the Government to call in the 5-20s after five years, by redeeming them in Greenbacks. Both charges are utterly groundless. The income tax, the only tax, Federal or State, which can be imposed on the Stocks of the United States, in their present forms, is likely to be diminished, rather than increased, and as to the other matter, the Government never has denied the privilege of paying off its Funded Stocks, otherwise than in Gold and Silver, and never will so long as even the most common regards is paid to the public faith. No Secretary of the Treasury has ever pretended that the Government received such a privilege under the Act of 1862, creating the original 5-20s, or under any subsequent Loan Act, to redeem, after five years, *in any other way than in Gold and Silver, or in any other contingency than the ability and high credit of the Government, after the War, and after the general return of the Country to Specie Payments, to borrow Money in Gold at a lower rate of interest than six per cent.* This view of the fundamental 5-20 Loan Act of 1862, was early and emphatically affirmed by Mr. Secretary CHASE, and we know it to be unhesitatingly concurred in by the present head of the Treasury.

The Consolidated 5 ⅌ cent. Stock, when sanctioned by Congress, will simply settle the funding policy of the Treasury, to be acted upon hereafter as the present Stocks and Currency Debt of the Government fall within its control. There will be no occasion for great haste; no purpose to render the process a forcing one; no motive to interfere—even if the Government could afford to hazard its good faith by making the attempt—with any existing right of the public creditors. On their part the funding and conversion must be wholly voluntary, at least for several years to come. The present material for funding extends, nominally, to Compound Legal Tenders; to interest bearing Certificates of Indebtedness and Deposit, and 7.30 ⅌ cents. But really and practically, as the Treasury is now working to the reduction of the Public Debt, out of its surplus revenues, we can afford to leave all except the last out of the question. The 7.30 ⅌ cents fall due in August, 1867; June, 1868, and July, 1868. They cannot be converted at the option of the holder into a 6 ⅌ cent. 5-20 Gold-bearing stock until fully due. And then with the guarantee that the stock received in exchange will only run five years at 6 ⅌ cent., when it can be paid off in Gold by the Government. By offering to the holders of the 7.30 ⅌ cents, the consolidated 5 ⅌ cent. stock, in advance of the maturity of the 7.30s, and on terms, which, in addition to the long, unconditional tenor of the new stock, will tempt or induce the exchange, the funding to this extent may go on actively at once. If it should not, the Government will at least have the assurance that the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Bonds are practically out of the way of anything like enlargement to the future financial operations of the Treasury; that they will take care of themselves by conversion at maturity, if not before. It is our belief, however, that a Consolidated Five Per Cent. Stock can be so popularized as to command the early conversion of a large portion of the 7.30s. Aside from these, the process of consolidating the present Funded Debt of the United States would be within the control of the Government, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| All the present Five ⅌ cents., by an early exchange, at a fair difference in favor of the Treasury | $198,241,000 |
| Six ⅌ cents due in 1867-8 | 18,323,000 |
| Five-Twenties of 1862, by an early exchange or purchase for exchange, at a fair difference in favor of the holders; or, if not, by paying them off in 1867 in gold | 514,780,500 |
| Five-Twenties of 1864-5, by a similar process, or paying them off after 1869-70 in gold | 171,003,500 |
| Together | $902,348,000 |
| Sixes of 1861 could not be cheaply consolidated for many years; they are all due by July, 1881 | 283,744,000 |
| Total present Gold Stocks | $1,186,092,000 |
| Add for 7.30 per cents | 813,908,000 |
| Total Consolidated Stock | $2,000,000,000 |

The temporary Interest-bearing debt and Greenback and other Circulation of the Treasury, we estimate will be reduced by the close of the next Fiscal Year to $500,000,000, nearly the whole of which will be free of interest after that time. The amount at present unprovided for is $689,689,000. The application of the surplus revenues of the next fourteen months should reduce this sum by the 30th June, 1867, to about the following items:

| | |
|---|---|
| Greenbacks, active circulation | $350,000,000 |
| Ditto, on deposit for C. H. Banks | 50,000,000 |
| Compounds not due | *50,000,000 |
| Fractional Currency | 25,000,000 |
| Gold Note Circulation | 25,000,000 |
| Together | $500,000,000 |

*Or, within control of Treasury.

The holders of Jersey City One Year Bounty Bonds are notified in our advertising columns to present them for payment on or before the 15th June.

### THE REVENUE.

**Important Circular from the State Department to Our Consuls and Other Agents Abroad—They are Directed to Exercise the Utmost Care in the Verification of Invoices of Goods Exported to this Country.**

Circular No. 59, from the State Department, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1866.

*To the Consular Officers of the United States:*

Your particular attention is called to the provisions of the "Act further to provide for the verification of invoices," approved March 3, 1865, a copy of which is hereto appended, by which consular officers are authorized, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of State, to require, before certifying invoices under the provisions of the act to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue, &c., approved March 3, 1863, satisfactory evidence, either by the oath of the person or persons presenting such invoices, or otherwise, that such invoices are correct and true.

A judicious and faithful exercise of the powers thus conferred upon Consular officers is deemed to be of great importance. The act of March 3, 1863, repealed the seventeenth section of the act of July 14, 1862, which required that all invoices should be verified by oath, it being supposed that the safeguards against frauds in invoices provided by the former act would prove sufficient. But experience having shown that this belief was not well founded, and that additional precautions were necessary in order to secure fidelity in the terms and use of these important instruments, the act to which your attention is now called was passed.

You will at once perceive that this act devolves upon Consular officers the duty of securing truthfulness and correctness in invoices. The powers conferred upon them for this purpose are ample. They are authorized to require, before certifying invoices, satisfactory evidence, either by the oath of the person or persons presenting them, or otherwise, that they are correct and true.

It is, therefore, manifestly but proper that those officers should be held responsible for any want of truth or correctness in invoices certified by them, and they will be held responsible accordingly. They will be expected to keep themselves informed as to the kinds, qualities and market value of the merchandise exported from their respective districts to the United States, and to see that each invoice exhibits a fair and true description of the merchandise to which it relates, and contains a true statement of the price or value thereof.

For this purpose they will, whenever they deem it expedient, require the oath of the persons presenting the invoices, or of the shippers, owners, of manufacturers of the merchandise, to their correctness; and will even, if necessary, examine, under oath, such persons or others whose statements would be of value, upon any matters calculated to satisfy the minds of the officers upon the general subject of inquiry.

The Consular officer will also, whenever he considers it expedient and proper to do so, require that samples of the merchandise shall be exhibited to and in proper cases deposited with him. This should especially be required whenever the invoice does not contain a description of the merchandise specific and full enough to advise the Consular officer, the appraisers and others of the kind, quality, or grade and style of the merchandise, sufficiently to enable them to know or ascertain the market value thereof without an inspection of the merchandise itself. And where, from the character of the merchandise, it is manifestly impracticable, or would be unreasonably burdensome upon the exporters, to require the production of samples, the Consular officer will require that the invoice shall contain such particularity of description as has just been mentioned, if the same be reasonably attainably. In cases, if there be such, where it is not practicable or reasonable to require either such particularity of description or the production of samples, the officer must resort to other means of satisfying himself of the correctness of the invoice.

It is particularly desirable that samples shall be required of all merchandise of a nature to be sampled, exported from the districts of London, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, Belfast, Paris, Lyons, Zurich, Balse, Aix-la-Chapelle, Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, Vienna, Frankfort and Brussels, and consular officers at those consulates will require them accordingly.

All samples must be accompanied by a card or statement, which, if practicable, shall be attached thereto, containing the particulars indicated on the specimen herewith transmitted, including the certificate at the bottom thereof, which must be signed by the shipper or his agent; and samples of textiles must be of a size not less than that of the specimen card transmitted.

All samples must be carefully preserved, together with the cards of statements accompanying them, and must not be suffered to be inspected or seen by others than officers or agents of the Government, except in case of exhibition, for the purpose of ascertaining or establishing the market value or price, in which case the name of the shipper will not be made known.

These regulations will not be relaxed or modified in practice by consular officers, except in cases imperatively requiring it; and wherever any such relaxation or modification occurs, immediately information thereof, and of the reasons therefor, must be transmitted to this department. In their execution consular officers will, when practicable, confer with the agents of the Treasury Department, two of whom have been appointed for Europe, and who have been instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to afford their advice and assistance in the premises.

Consular officers will also render to such revenue agents every assistance in their power in the performance of their duties, giving them free access to the records and papers of their consulates relating to trade with the United States; communicating to them promptly any information acquired by the former, showing or indicating actual or contemplated frauds in the exportation of merchandise to the United States, or which may be in anywise useful to such agents in the prosecution of their inquiries or the performance of their duties, and generally coöperating with them therein; and, particularly, giving special attention to any invoices or merchandise in which, or in relation to which, such agents may advise them that there is reason to apprehend that fraud or irregularity has been or is likely to be committed. Where samples are susceptible of being divided, such agents will be entitled to one half of any such sample on application therefor; and in all cases they will be entitled to make such use of samples as may be necessary to enable them to prosecute any inquiry, or procure any required proof in the performance of their duties.

Consular officers are admonished that while it is the desire of the Department that they shall perform faithfully, firmly, and effectually the duties enjoined by the law now brought to their notice, and by other laws of a kindred nature, and by these and other regulations, it is equally desired that the law and their action under it shall embarass or interfere with the course of legitimate trade as little as is compatible with the protection of the revenue and honest traders against the practices of the unscrupulous; and that they are therefore expected to observe great prudence and circumspection in their action, in order to avoid all just complaint of such interference.

Circulars Nos. 17, 29, 35, 48, 57 and 58 are to be considered as still in force, except so far as they have been modified by changes in the law, and so far as later circulars modify earlier ones.

Consular officers will keep this Department advised, by frequent reports, of their action within the purview of these regulations, and others of a kindred character. They will also, in all cases of fraud, actual or contemplated, coming to their knowledge, give timely information thereof by direct communication to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and also, if necessary to prevent the consummation thereof, to the proper Collectors of the customs.

All such information will be as full and specific as practicable.
WM. H. SEWARD.

**The Affairs of the Merchant's National Bank—Results of Official Investigation.**

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 12, 1866.

JOHN BULL, Bank Examiner, has made a report to Hon. FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, in which he says:

"On the 30th day of April, ultimo, I informed you that the examination of the National Bank of Baltimore City, Md., then being made, indicated that the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, D. C., had been, or was likely to be, a loser by the use of BAYNE & Co., of Baltimore, to an extent which would make an early investigation into that bank desirable, whereupon I had the honor to receive your instructions to proceed with an examination of said bank at the earliest practicable moment after completing the examination in Baltimore. The remaining investigations in that city throw much light upon the affairs of the Merchants' Bank. Among other things, certified checks of the Merchants' Bank to the amount of $125,000 were pledged as a collateral, of which no record is found here. In compliance with such instructions, an examination of said bank was commenced on Monday, the 7th day of May, inst., and is still progressing. The first step taken in the examination was to cause a statement to be prepared from the books of the bank, showing the amount of liabilities and of resources. A condensed copy of such statement is herewith inclosed, marked "Appendix A." Simultaneously with the preparation of such statement, an examination of the assets found in the bank was made, and a careful scrutiny of the accounts of other banks and individuals commenced, with a view to a verification or otherwise of such statement. Already it is manifest that large discrepancies exist in the accounts of some of the creditors as well as debtors to the bank, as shown by the books of the bank on one side, and the statement of the accounts received from the said creditors and debtors within the last three days on the other. As examples of these discrepancies, it may be stated that there is a difference of about $200,000 in the indebtedness of BAYNE & Co., as shown by their statement of account received the 10th inst., and a difference of about $29,000 in the credit of the Union Bank of Maryland—as stated by the respective banks. It becomes plain, therefore, that the adjustment of these discrepancies must be made before a knowledge of the amount of liabilities and resources can be obtained. There are, however, several of the most important liabilities which are fixed and definite, and upon these I shall proceed to make a detailed report. The first liability of the bank is for its circulating notes outstanding. This is as follows: Amount of circulating notes received from the Comptroller of the Currency, $180,000, less mutilated notes found in the bank $190; amount of circulating notes outstanding, $179,810. There is in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, to meet this liability, the following bonds, to wit: Five-twenty bonds, $200,000. On these bonds there is due accrued interest in gold for six months, ending on the first of May instant, amounting to $6,000. Thus, counting the bonds and interest at their par and not at their market value, gives $206,000 with which to redeem the outstanding circulation. Without making any allowances for notes likely to be destroyed, this sum is unquestionably fully sufficient for the purpose, with a surplus of $26,190 available to meet the liabilities of the bank. The next and most important liability of the bank is its indebtedness to the Government of the United States and to the disbursing officers and agents of the Government. The following is a statement in detail of said indebtedness, as taken from the books of the bank, and believed to be entirely correct:

| | |
|---|---|
| To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States | $57,031 99 |
| To the credit of the Treasurer for Post-office Department | 1,535 00 |
| Total | $58,566 99 |
| To the credit of disbursing officers and agents as follows: | |
| Lieut.-Col. Hodge, Paymaster | $85,000 00 |
| D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs | 29,690 32 |
| Major Thomas H. Gardiner, Paymaster | 5,376 82 |
| Thomas J. Hobbs, Disbursing Clerk of the Treasury Department | 25,200 00 |
| Lieut.-Col. W.B. Rochester, Paymaster | 378 71 |
| Lieut.-Col. E. E. Paulding, Paymaster | 500,851 76 |
| Lieut.-Col. J. B. Potter, Paymaster | 11,857 47 |
| H. A. Risley, Superintendent and Special Agent | 24,542 38 |
| Brig.-Gen. H. L. Robinson | 220 90 |
| Elijah Lills, Superintendent Indian Affairs | 5,063 95 |
| Maj. J. S. Stewart, Paymaster | 81 |
| Maj. D. Taylor, Paymaster | 5,000 00 |
| Winnebago Trust Funds | 3,346 79 |
| E. B. Olmstead, Post-office Department | 2,215 77 |
| Total | $762,312 57 |

There is in the hands of the Treasurer of the United for the especial purpose of meeting the liabilities of this bank to the Government of $90,000 in 7.30 notes, and $10,000 in 10:40 bonds, amounting to $100,000.

To show to some extent how this large item of the indebtedness to the Government and disbursing officers was created, I deem it my duty to report to you certain facts derived from sworn statements, as follows, viz.: On the 20th of April, ultimo, several interviews and consultations were held by or between interested persons and others, the object of which was to arrange for the transfer of funds to the National Bank, and by the Bank to BAYNE & Co., for the avowed purpose of saving BAYNE & Co. from suspension, and thus saving the Bank.

It is said to have been fully explained and well un-

...derstood by the persons present at these interviews, that unless BAYNE & Co. could secure from $150,000 to $250,000, without delay, they must fail, and that this failure would involve the failure of the bank. The persons known to have been present at one or more of these interviews and consultations, and cognizant of the condition of the bank, were Mr. WM. L. HUYCK, Mr. C. A. SHERMAN, President and Cashier of said Bank; Mr. C. W. BOTELER, Jr., and Mr. OSCAR KING, Directors; Mr. L. P. BAYNE, of BAYNE & Co., Baltimore; Mr. HUNTINGTON, Cashier of the First National Bank; Mr. FRISSEL, Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of the Metropolis, and Lieut.-Col. E. E. PAULDING, Paymaster, U. S. A.

After stating these facts to show how far the true condition of the bank was known on the 20th day of April, it remains for me to give a list of the depositors of the Government and disbursing officers, and agents funds from that date until the final suspension of the bank on Thursday, the 3d of May, instant, and the amounts deposited by them respectively:

May 1st, deposited by Brig.-Gen. ROBINSON, to his own credit, $50,000.

May 3d, deposited by Brig.-Gen. ROBINSON, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, the same having been withdrawn from the bank, $51,258 93.

April 20th, D. N. COOLEY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, $5,196 89; April 23d, D. N. COOLEY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, $4,074; April 25th, D. N. COOLEY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, $799 71. Total $10,790 60.

April 27, THOMAS S. HOBBS, Disbursing Clerk of the Treasury Department, $25,200.

April 21, Lieut.-Col. E. E. PAULDING, Paymaster, $200,000.

April 25, Lieut.-Col. J. R. M. POTTER, Paymaster, $39,000.

April 30, H. A. RISLEY, Superintendent and Special Agent, $23,934 94.

April 25, Lieut.-Col. WM. B. ROCHESTER, Paymaster, $33,000.

April 21, E. B. OLMSTEAD, $5,000.

Of the $200,000 thus transferred to the Bank by Lieut.-Col. PAULDING, on the 21st of April, $150,000 were transferred to BAYNE & Co. in the manner following, viz.: Placed to their credit with SCOTT, CAPRON & Co., in New-York, by the First National Bank. A further sum of $50,000 was placed to their credit with HOYT, ANTHONY, DOUGLAS & Co. by the said First National Bank. A check on New-York, drawn by the First National Bank, was placed in the hands of Mr. OSCAR KING for BAYNE & Co., which check was duly delivered. The remaining $50,000 of the $200,000 were paid to the Merchants National Bank in currency, $30,000 of which were used to make good certain checks given by the bank to them the day next previous, making a total of $180,000 virtually paid to that house. The balance, it is alleged by the officers of the bank, was used in paying checks in the regular course of business.

The next liability to be noticed is given in the statement as "loans," $115,000. These loans have been made from two banks, one in New-York and one in Washington. To secure their repayment the bills receivable of the bank are said by the officers to have been used as collaterals to the amount of $119,528 48. I have been able to verify the existence of these absent bills to the amount of about $16,000 only. If these notes are all paid or collected, it will, without taking the interest into consideration, leave the sum of $84,528 48 available to meet other liabilities.

To individual depositors there is due, according to the statement, the sum of $38,610 89. This amount may be somewhat varied. Careful examination of these accounts is being made in comparison with the depositor's books, which will be reported hereafter; and finally, the indebtedness of this bank to other banks and bankers constitutes a liability for which there is no special security. It is given in the statement as $65,872 76. As before stated, this item is liable to be materially changed, and can only be finally determined after an adjustment of accounts between the parties. Any change that may be made in it will materially increase it rather than diminish it.

The assets as yet found in the bank are as follows, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Legal tender notes | $213 00 |
| Fractional currency | 27 68 |
| Seven-thirty, Treasury notes | 50 00 |
| Specie | 30 08 |
| U. S. coupons | 24 00 |
| National currency | 18 00 |
| State currency | 1 00 |
| Revenue stamps | 421 11 |
| Postage currency | 4 20 |
| Special deposits—cash | 1,044 14 |
| Special deposits—checks | 244 40 |
| Bills receivable, not yet due | 9,520 45 |
| Bills receivable, past due | 11,669 21 |
| Bills receivable, protested | 13,648 23 |
| Furniture and fixtures, charged at | 5,017 20 |
| Total amount of assets found in bank | $41,962 70 |

There is said by the officers to be absent from the bank and under hypothecation for loans, as before stated, bills receivable to the amount of $199,528 48; amount borrowed thereon, $115,000, leaving nominal assets to the amount of $84,528 48.

The liabilities of BAYNE & Co., given on the books of the bank, are $714,710 54. The amount of this item is unsettled between the parties, and at present no estimate can be formed of its value.

BAYNE & Co. have failed and made an assignment. A copy of their assignment is inclosed herewith, marked "Appendix B."

Due from national and other banks and bankers, $50,840 69. No reason is known why this item is not perfectly good, unless there shall prove to be some difference or dispute as to the amount. The indications are, that their balances will be much reduced.

Several minor items mentioned in the statement are not found. They may prove to be used as collaterals for loans. They are as follows:

One hundred shares of National Bank of Staunton, Va., stock $10,000.
United States Bonds entered at $5,612 65.
Seven-thirty notes, short $50.
Making a total of $15,662 65.

I subjoin a recapitulation of the assets and liabilities above enumerated, for the purpose of more convenient reference and comparison, as follows, viz.:

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| National circulating bonds outstanding | $179,810 00 |
| Due United States Treasurer and Disbursing Officers and Agents | 762,312 57 |
| Loans | 115,000 00 |
| Individual depositors | 38,610 89 |
| Due to other banks and bankers | 65,872 26 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds in the hands of the U. S. Treasurer, with accrued interest thereon | $306,000 00 |
| Cash assets | 2,079 61 |
| Bills receivable, not yet due | 9,520 45 |
| Bills receivable, past due and protested | 25,347 44 |
| Bills receivable, said to be hypothecated | 199,528 48 |
| Furniture and fixtures, charged at | $ 5,017 20 |
| Bayne & Co's. indebtedness, called | 714,710 54 |
| Due from National and other banks and bankers | 50,040 69 |
| Minor items said to be used as collateral | 15,662 65 |
| Secretary of the Treasury | 2,276 00 |

It may be seen that the capital stock is not entered above as a liability. In an insolvent bank it may cease to be a liability, and become a resource under the stockholder's liability clause of the National Currency Act.

Appended to the report is the affidavit of LEONARD HUYCK, the President of the Merchants' National Bank, detailing the circumstances which led to the transfer by Paymaster PAULDING of the funds from other National Banks to the Merchants' Bank.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 12, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 13 bbls. Ashes, 8,601 bbls. Flour, 237 bags Corn Meal, 32,108 bushels Corn, 22,631 bushels Oats, 2,976 bushels Barley, 143 bbls. Pork, 672 pkgs. Cut Meats, 197 pkgs. Lard and 128 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request and very firm, at $6 87½@ $7 12½ for Pots, and $14 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 855 bbls., including 828 bbls. Pots and 27 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request at uniform prices. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@23c., Maracaibo at 19c.@22c., Laguayra at 18½c.@20½c., Rio at 15½c.@20½c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@ 17¾c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet at previous quotations. Middlings are quoted at from 34c. @36c. ℔ lb. Sales since our last 1,400 bales, against receipts of 299 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 5,338 bales; sales and resales, 11,250 bales; export clearances, (since Tuesday,) 3,472 bales; estimated stock now here, 155,000 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: "We have to report for the week a quiet market at very uniform prices. The demand for export and speculation continues very light, but there is a somewhat improving spinning demand. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering, but all good grades are very firmly held, and sell readily at quotations, while low grades sell only slowly. Our advices show a heavy decline in receipts at all points. Reports from most sections of the South are not favorable for the next season's Cotton crop. Apparently well authenticated advices show much trouble from imperfect seed, severe frosts, and overflows. While it is yet too early to estimate with any degree of satisfaction as to the amount of the next crop, these advices are having an effect on our market, and were it not for the large and accumulating stocks in Liverpool, holders of Cotton would be able to secure a decided advance in prices. The Cotton Goods Market is quiet. Standards from 20c. to 22c. Print cloths 11c. to 11½c. Receipts at all ports for week ending May 4, 28,000 bales; receipts at all ports since the close of the war, 2,240,000 bales."

*Movements in Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 5,338 |
| Receipts since May 1, 1866 | 10,542 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866 | 292,161 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865 | 744,610 |
| Sales and resales this week | 11,250 |
| Export clearances since Tuesday | 3,472 |
| Exports since Sept. 1, 1865 | 446,119 |
| Estimated stock now here | 155,000 |

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods Exchange Report to-day has been as follows:—*Jobbers' Prices:* Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 21½c.; Atlantic D, 19c.; Atlantic G, 17c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 35c.; Palace Mills, 25c.; Columbia A, 21c. Prints—Merrimack W, 19c.; Merrimack D, 18c.; Amoskeag, 15c½. Wamsutta, 13½c.; Empire, 10½c. Delaines—Manchester, 22½c.; Pacific, 22½c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 26c.; Hartford, 21½c. Cambrics—Washington, 15c.; Portland, 10½c. Silecias—Clinton, 30c.; Indian Orchard, 22½c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 24c.; Winthrop, 18c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20c. to 50 hoops, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; S. T. & A. T. Myers' I X L prices unchanged. Thompson's Boulevard Trail, $1 to $1 20; Thompson's Woven Zephyr, 55c. Shirts—J W L Standard Dress, No. 210, $30; J W L Standard Dress, No. 450, $40.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in unusually limited request to-day, at decidedly lower and very irregular prices, the market closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 5,300 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 50@$8 25; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 50@$9 75, chiefly at $8 65@$9 20; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 40@$10 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $7 50 | @$8 25 |
| Extra State | 8 50 | @ 9 75 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 8 70 | @13 75 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 9 40 | @10 00 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 10 10 | @14 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 10 | @14 50 |
| Poor to very choice extra Missouri | 10 70 | @17 25 |

Southern Flour is heavy and irregular to-day. Sales since our last, 400 bbls., in lots, at $10 60@$11 90 for poor to good, and $11 90@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is again lower. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $8 75@$14 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is less buoyant. We quote Superfine at $6 50@$7 25 ℔ bbl; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 85@$4 for Western, $3 90@$4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales, 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected, and though quoted down 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel, has been entirely nominal in price. For a lot of choice No. 1 Milwaukee, (for which as much as $2 13 was refused on Thursday,) the best bid made to-day was $2 08, and even this was very speedily withdrawn. A small lot of New Red Western (Winter) was sold at $2 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand and quite firmly, though closing less buoyantly under more liberal arrivals. Sales since our last, 47,000 bushels at 77c.@80c. for unsound, and 80c.@83c., in store and delivered, for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are in good request, and firm, including State, at 63c.@64c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 57c.@59c.; old Western at 58c.@61c. in store and delivered; new Western at 48c.@52c.; Canada at 60c. @61c. ℔ bushel; sales, 39,000 bushels. Nothing new in Rye, Barley or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River bale continues in good request at 60c.@90c., for poor to choice ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand and firm, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years old at 8c.@30c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 3,991 hides, and 176 bales do.; sales 61,500 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 19@c.@19½c. gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 4,900 Dry Montevideo, 20@22 lbs. 17@17½c., gold, usual selection; 500 Dry Montevideo, 20 lbs., on private terms; 10,000 Dry Orinoco, 22 lbs., private terms; 15,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20½ lbs., 16½c., gold, usual selection; 3,800 Dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry California, 22 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 26 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Dry West Indies, 17 lbs., private terms; 2,700 Dry Texas, 23@26 lbs., 12c. @15c. cash, as they run; 2,100 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., 9½c.@10c., cash. And at auction: 1,626 Dry and Dry Salted Maracaibo, 9½c.@13½c., cash; 59 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 5c.@11½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 356,300 (same time last year 170,000—year before, 418,200,) and 380 bales. The stock consists of 115,800 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 26,700 Dry Rio Grande, 89,500 Dry Orinoco, 24,000 Dry California, 6,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 16,500 Dry Central America, &c., 9,000 Dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras, 3,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 4,000 Dry and Dry Salted Brazil, 14,000 Dry New-Orleans and Western, 28,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 14,000 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 4,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 2,500 Wet Salted California, 380 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, have been quite liberal, and prices have been tending upward. The week's receipts of sale have been only about 30,000 sides. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good, light, 31c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted good Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted good Heavy, 41c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 42c.@46c; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped good, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 36c.@43c., cash, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been generally dull and heavy, no important movements having transpired since our last. We quote: Ingot Copper at 28c.@29½c. ℔ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40@$42; Scotch Pig, $42 @$44; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $92 50@$110 ℔ ton; Pig Lead, $8 25@$8 55 ℔ 100 lbs.; Spelter, 8½c.@11c. ℔ lb.; Straits Tin, 19½c.@20c., in gold; Banca Tin, 21c.@21c½., in gold, ℔ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including New-Orleans at 85c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@62½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at $1@$1 05 ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 75@$11 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in more request, including Crude Whale at $1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 45@$2 50; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2 00; Red Oil at 82c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@1 58 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand, at 28½c.@29c. for Crude, 43½c.@45c. for Refined in bond, and 57c.@60c. for do, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, to-day, opening at lower prices, but closing more firmly. Sales since our last 9,150 bbls., in lots, at $30 62@$31 25 for new Mess, closing at $31 00 regular way; $29 50@$30 for one year old Mess; $27 50 for new Prime Mess; $24 50@$24 75 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 6,500 bbls. new Mess, May, June and July delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $30 50@$31 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders and 17½c.@19c. for Hams; sales 670 pkgs. Bacon is quiet and nominal, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@14¾c.; Short Rib at 15½c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.; Long Clear, 15¾c.; Short Clear, 16c.@16½c., ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs continue dull and nominal. Lard is dull and drooping; sales 590 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22c., and small lots at 22½c.; also, 500 tcs. June delivery, sellers' option, at 22c. ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@ $24 50 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 750 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet and nominal. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $42 50@$43 ℔ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter is dull and heavy at 36c.@48c. for State, and 32c.@43c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 10c.@20c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—A good inquiry prevails for Deer from manufacturers. Sales, however, are confined to small parcels. We note sales of 7,000 lbs. Angostura at 40c., gold; and 5,000 lbs. Buenos Ayres, 6,000 lbs. Sisal, part to arrive, 3,000 lbs. Mexican and Central American, 2,000 lbs. California, and 5,000 lbs. Southern and Western on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 57½c. @60c.; San Juan, 50c.@52½c.; Bolivar, 40c.; Sisal, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 57½c.@60c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.@50c.; Para, 55c., in gold, ℔ lb. Goat are in fair request from manufacturers, the demand, however, being principally for Mexican. Prices are firm with an upward tendency. We note sales of 21,500 Tampico and Matamoros at 55c. gold; 14 bales Madras at 57c. cash; and 13 bales Buenos Ayres on private terms. At auction about 5,500 damaged Matamoros brought full rates. We quote: Tampico, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c. ℔ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c. cash; Payta, 50c.@52½c. cash; Curaçao, 52½c. cash; Cape, 40c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.; Madras, 55c.@60c. each.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, but steady, to-day. Sales since our last, 235 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c.; and 110 boxes Havana, at 10¾c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand at 13½c.@15¾c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 47,000 lbs., at 20½c. @22½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 118,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c., the latter an extreme rate, and 23,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@ 13½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in limited request. Sales, 191 hhds. Kentucky, at 5c.@25c., and 214 cases Seed Leaf at 4½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal at $2 26@ $2 27 ℔ gallon. Sales unimportant.

WOOL—Has been in moderate request since our last, at uniform prices. Sales have been made, since our last, of 378,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 42½c.@67½c.; 105,000 lbs. domestic pulled at 35c.@57½c.; 110,000 lbs. California at 20c.@37½c.; 42,000 lbs. Texas at 16c.@27½c.; 1,250 bales Mestiza at 20c.@28c. in gold; 240 bales Persian unwashed on p. t., and 230 bales Cape, part at 28½c. in gold, and part at 33c.@40c., currency, ℔ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the "sales of domestic for the week foot up some 875,000 lbs., at a range of 45c.@75c. for fleece and 40c.@62½c. for the several grades of pulled. Included are lots of medium and fine Western fleece at about previous rates. Medium and fine Ohio at 55c.@65c.; considerable fine and double extra Pennsylvania and West Virginia at 65c.@70c.; and very choice lots selected do. at 70c.@75c., including 12,000 lbs. at the outside rate. In California, sales of 30,000 lbs. at 20c.@33½c. ℔ lb.; 7,000 lbs. Oregon at 31c., and 18,500 lbs. Texas at 20c. @25c. ℔ lb. In Canada, sales 10,000 lbs. combing (hoggets fleece) at 95c., being all of this description held here. In foreign the sales have been considerable, embracing 350 bales Cape at 35c.@40c.; 600 do. Mestiza at 25c.@32c., and 100 do. Donskoi on private terms."

*Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.*

| | Cents per lb. |
|---|---|
| *New-York, Michigan, Vermont.* | |
| Choice Saxony fleece | 58@62 |
| Saxony fleece | |
| Full blood fleece | 52@56 |
| and ¾ blood fleece | |
| Native and ¼ fleece | 46@50 |
| Common fleece | |
| *Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.* | |
| Choice Saxony fleece | 70@75 |
| Saxony fleece | 66@70 |
| Full blood fleece | 62@64 |
| ½ and ¾ blood fleece | 57@60 |
| Native and ¼ fleece | 50@53 |
| Common fleece | |
| *Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.* | |
| Saxony fleece | 48@52 |
| Full blood fleece | |
| ½ and ¾ blood fleece | |
| Native and ¼ fleece | 44@47 |
| Common fleece | |
| *Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.* | |
| Washed fleeces | 47@55 |
| Unwashed fleeces | 32@36 |
| Southern unwashed fleece | 26@35 |
| Southern unwashed fleece burry | 15@20 |
| *Texas.* | |
| Unwashed fleece | 20@23 |
| *California.* | |
| Washed fleece | 40@50 |
| Unwashed fleece, fine | 22@33 |
| Unwashed fleece, medium | |
| Unwashed fleece, coarse | 18@25 |
| Unwashed burry, coarse | 12@18 |
| Pulled fine | 41@47 |
| Pulled medium | 36@38 |
| Pulled common | 26@30 |
| *Pulled Wool.* | |
| New-York City, extra | 53@56 |
| New-York City, super | 48@50 |
| New-York City, No. 1 | 30@35 |
| New-York City, No. 2 | 13@15 |
| Country, extra | 60@62 |
| Country, super | 54@57 |
| Country, No. 1 | 42@45 |
| Country No. 2 | 15@18 |
| Lambs | 40@47 |
| Western limed pulled | 30@40 |
| Southern limed pulled | 28@33 |
| Tub washed | 50@60 |

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull to-day, with 552 vessels of classes in port. For Cork and orders a vessel was engaged, to load with Wheat, in the month of June, at 5s. 9d. ℔ quarter.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

To close the estate of STEPHEN KINGSLAND, deceased, the following desirably located property:

Nos. 41 and 43 Marion-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; size of lots each 25x100 feet, with two-story and attic on front and four-story on the rear—brick houses in good order and well rented.

ALSO,

Nos. 306 and 308 2d-st., near Av. D; size of lots 47x106 feet in all, with three-story brick houses front and rear, in good order and well rented.

If not sold by the 15th of May will be offered at public auction by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers.

Apply to W. M. THURMAN, No. 423 Canal-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x46; wing attached, 22x 30 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 16 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST COUNtry seats in New-England, situated in Middletown, Conn., a city noted for its general beauty; communication with New-York four times daily; large mansion, 2½ stories, with about seven acres beautifully laid out, with fruit, ornamental and forest trees; the grounds extend from the main street to the Connecticut River; from the house to the street, a distance of 400 feet, there is a double row of trees on each side of the walk, making a complete arbor the whole distance; the place is laid out in the old English style, with terraced gardens. A map of the place can be seen by applying to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated on the Great South Bay and Southside Turnpike, at West Islip, Long Island, 43 miles from New-York, containing 130 acres of land, in excellent condition and order; about 80 acres under cultivation, balance woodland and salt meadow. A very healthy and desirable location for a summer residence, presenting every advantage for boating, fishing and gunning, with three trout ponds stocked. The outbuildings are unusually fine; the stable and carriage houses having all the modern improvements, with greenhouses, hot-beds, a fine vegetable garden and abundance of fruit. Will be sold furnished and well stocked. Apply to GEORGE G. WILMERDING, No. 180 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm for sale, situated in Flatlands, L. I., and distant 7½ miles from Fulton Ferry. It contains one hundred acres of land of superior quality, and is under a high state of cultivation. The lawn and grounds in connection with the house, together with the fruit and other gardens, render this one of the most desirable locations on Long Island. The whole or part of the premises will be sold. Apply to L. H. MORTON & CO., No. 35 Wall-st., or to E. H. KIMBALL upon the premises. The railroad from Fulton Ferry to within one mile of the premises is expected to be running by the first of July next.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and farm of the late E Boonen Graves at Morristown, N. J., 1½ miles from Morristown Depot. The premises contain about 75 acres with the mansion-house, farm-house, carriage-house and barns, green and grape-houses. The dwelling-house is elegant and spacious, with all the modern improvements. The grounds are under the highest state of cultivation, containing fruit trees of every variety. The place is easily accessible from the City of New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within five minutes' walk of the depot and one hour of the City Hall; it is a double cottage with nine good-sized rooms; the garden comprises ten lots, with choice varieties of pears, peaches, grapes, strawberries, gooseberries, currants and blackberries and cherries. The vegetable garden is now planted, and there is a fine assortment of ornamental shrubbery and flowers around the house; there is a hennery and cow-stable on the place. It is very healthy, being located on high ground. Price $6,000, half cash. Apply to ticket agent, at Tremont, Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL STATION, HUDson River Railroad, three minutes' walk from depot, 210 acres fronting on Hudson River, 1,382 feet; 90 acres under cultivation, balance mountain and timber lands; lies in plateaus, about twenty building sites, commanding extensive views of the Highlands, Newburgh Bay, and surrounding country. Two farm-houses, supplied with water from never-failing springs, outhouses, &c., plum, apple, quince and pear orchards; plenty of small fruits. Apply at No. 203 Bleecker-st., from 5 to 7 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET. —A beautiful country residence with from 5 to 25 acres of land at Belleville, N. J., about 10 miles from the City; convenient to railroad; the house is large and convenient, containing 12 rooms, kitchen and cellar, pleasantly situated in a fine lawn running to the Passaic River; large gardens, barns, carriage-house, &c.; this is a good opportunity for a person wishing a pleasant Summer residence; more land can be had if desired. Inquire of JOHN W. DOW, Belleville.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, near depot, whence 14 trains leave daily for New-York. Good large house, with nice lawn well shaded, fine large barn, hovels, &c.; apple, pear and peach orchards and small fruit. A fine brook flows through the farm. Two pieces woodland; soil is excellent and the farm is in superior order. Will be sold low with stock if desired. Address, or call upon, R. W., No. 182 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, N. J., A COTTAGE, barn and garden; the cottage contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms and cellar; the barn is fitted up for horse, poultry and pigeons; the garden is laid out in lawn, fruit and kitchen garden; size 100x150 feet; price $5,000; ten minutes' walk from railroad depot, and forty minutes' distance from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey Railroad. Apply to A. W. NITSCH, No. 52 Beaver-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUated half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad at Syosset depot. Farm 78 acres, 26 acres wood timber. Farm contains variety of choice fruit trees full bearing, and abundance of other fruits; also, large pond and well of water. Location healthy, dwelling large and convenient; barn and other outbuildings suitable to the place. Price moderate; terms easy. Apply on premises to STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y., HOUSE and 6 acres of land, carriage-house and stable; house two-story and attic, with wing, commanding a fine view of the river; convenient distance from the R. R. depot; abundance of fine fruit; price $15,000; if desired, horses and carriage, cows, and furniture, would be sold at moderate prices. Apply to Mr. POWELL, Ticket Agent at Tarrytown Depot.

FOR SALE IN STRATFORD, CONN.—A house, barn, out-building and about 10 acres of land, very pleasantly situated, being the first house west of the Housatonic River, near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad bridge, in Stratford; the buildings are all in good repair and the land in a high state of cultivation, with abundance of fruit of all kinds. Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

A FARM FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN. —About 4 miles from the railroad depot, beautifully situated having a fine view of Long Island Sound for a long distance; containing about 30 acres of good land, including orchard, dwelling and outbuildings; all will be sold very low to close an estate; more land will be added if required. For further particulars, inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 70 Bowery.

FOR SALE—SELDOM SUCH A CHANCE—A small farm, about 15 acres; 12 acres in corn, the rest in grass, with a two-story house and kitchen, and bedroom extension; garden in fine order; excellent well of water; good neighborhood; schools and churches convenient; located at Leesville, Rahway, N. J. Terms easy and price low. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence; has a fine water view; three acres of land; 100 fruit trees; choice berries and fruits in abundance; large house with two wings; large barn and other outbuildings; situated in the pleasant and healthy Village of Lanesboro, Berkshire County, Mass.; six hours' ride from New-York or Boston; price $3,500. Apply to, or address, W. H. H. WILCOX, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—AN HOUR'S DRIVE FROM THE City, a country-seat of about 16 acres, which it has been the study of the owner for years to perfect in elegance and comfort in every department, without regard to expense. For a gentleman wishing a first-class place this is an opportunity to save immense labor and expense, as it will be sold far below its value. Refer for particulars to CHARLES T. CHESTER, No. 104 Centre-st.

DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE for sale at West Farms; house contains 13 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room and furnace; two acres of ground handsomely terraced, stocked with great variety of fruit, good stable and coach-house, one mile from either Fordham or Tremont Depot. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED COUNtry residence and farm; will rent separate or together; farm contains 38 acres, good condition, located 1½ miles from Millburn Station on Morris and Essex Railroad, N. J.; will be sold low on easy terms. L. BROWN, No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HOTEL FOR SALE—NEAR THE CITY HALL and in the centre of the business locality, now doing a large and successful business. The good-will, lease, furniture, fixtures, &c., &c., will be sold, with immediate possession, for $15,000. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS HIS country-seat for sale, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivola; for description see New-York *Times*, May 4, and *Army and Navy Journal*, Feb. 3, 1866. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

$2,500 WILL PURCHASE A BROWN-stone house, 9 rooms, barn and three acres of land covered with choice fruits; good location, 18 miles from New-York; must be sold for want of money. M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE PARTLY furnished, carriage-house, stables, with garden ready made, apple orchard, &c., situated on Croton-av., Sing Sing. For particulars address WILLET McCORD, on the premises.

WEST MORRISANIA.—A NICE TWO STORY house, with extension; 3 lots in garden and fruit; house contains 8 rooms; only 3 minutes from depot, price $5,000, half cash; Apply to DENNISON, Melrose Depot, Westchester County.

BOILING SPRING N. J.—ERIE RAILWAY, 39 minutes from New-York, 10 trains each way daily; a fine new country house and a neat cottage for sale or rent, and a farm of 14 acres for sale. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, until November, a small nicely furnished house, near Washington-square. Apply to H. C. GIBSON, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS farm of over 100 acres, near Greenwich, Conn.; good buildings, orchards, and fine view of the Sound. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN BROOKLYN, ON Clinton-av.; a two-story and attic frame house; furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Apply to, or address OWNER, No. 64 Clinton-av.

A NEW COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE AT Elizabeth for sale cheap; immediate possession; fruit; all conveniences; five minutes' walk from depot. SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, WITH or without furniture, near the City, at reasonable prices. Inquire of J. M. C. MARSH, No. 24 Pine-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRODUCTIVE FARM and mill, 11 miles from Richmond, Va., for sale privately. This is one of the most valuable farms in this neighborhood, being accessible to the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the house being within 10 minutes' walk from the depot; the farm contains about 278 acres, of which one-half is in good timbered land, and the other half in grass, clover, wheat and oats; there is a good comfortable dwelling on the place, with barns, stables, and all the other necessary outhouses, a fine spring and well; also a grist and saw mill in good running order, water sufficient to keep them in operation the whole year and enjoying a good patronage; the orchard is large and consists of all the best and choicest fruits; the country is one of the finest and most healthy in the State. For particulars address L. WAGNER, Richmond, Va.

SEVENTEEN VILLA SITES AND A SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, May 22, ON THE PREMISES. The beautiful property on the highlands of Navesink, N. J., recently owned by the late Col. Jones, former Sheriff of this city, half mile from the landing at Atlantic Pavilion, will be sold in lots of 4 to 12 acres each; terms easy.

They command fine views of the ocean and bay, have good boating and bathing privileges.

The *Neva*, from Barclay, and *Sea Bird*, from Chambers-st., leave at 8½ o'clock and return the same day.

Maps, &c., at I. S. Tallmadge's, No. 77 Nassau-st., and R. S. Jones', No. 117 Fulton-st.

N. B.—If stormy, will be postponed to the 23d.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—AT Lenox, Berkshire County, Mass., with 13 acres of land; is in a very healthful section of country, in the vicinity of good markets, schools, churches and hotels; house recently built, with great care; has a good barn and an ice-house filled; overlooks Laurel Lake, and is accessible by two stations on Housatonic Railroad; may be had with or without the furniture; price $10,000. Also, a furnished house to let at Newport, R. I., in a desirable location; terms $1,300 for the season. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT OF 34 acres of good land, for sale, within half a mile of Jamaica Village, known as the Forest Home; one of the most beautiful places on Long Island, commanding a very fine view and is well shaded; a first-class house and other outbuildings; apple and pear orchard, &c.; it is thirty minutes' ride from Hunter's Point; first-class society, and has a front of about 1,100 feet; price, $25,000, with furniture, &c., $30,000; terms to suit purchaser, or will divide. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS—Twenty-six miles from City, on Harlem road, and near depot; is situated in a beautiful mountain district, and for healthfulness unsurpassed; about 8 acres lawn and woodland; grounds fully improved and finest fruits; garden complete; good commodious house, 12 rooms, new; stables and coach-house, poultry-house, ice-house, filled, &c.; brook of fine water through property. Principals only need apply; price $10,000 cash. Apply, from 12 to 3 to GOURLAY BROTHERS, No. 27 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED extra-sized house, first-class in every respect and located very near 5th-av., gorgeously furnished and in exquisite taste. This place will commend itself to any gentleman of wealth and taste as possessing more advantages of solid and elegant comfort (both as to the house and location) than any other now for sale; stables and coach-house in the rear; house 35 feet front. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN ASTORIA, A house and grounds in a convenient and respectable portion of the village, with a view of the water and its moving scenery; house two stories, 40 feet square, with piazzas, cupola, stable, &c.; the grounds abound in flowering shrubs, currants, gooseberries, grapes, pear, plum and cherry trees, &c. If not sold, will be let furnished. Inquire of E. MILLS, Esq., Astoria.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within 35 minutes of New-York; about four acres of land beautifully improved; large double house with modern improvements; fine water view; 5 minutes' walk from railroad depot. Will exchange for house and lot up town. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

AT NO. 319 4TH-AV., BY STANLEY DAY, office hours from 10 to 4. Houses for sale between 5th and 6th avs., in 8th, $20,000; 16th, furnished, $25,000; 21st, $30,000; 22d and 23d, with stable, $70,000; 39th, $35,000; 44th, $25,000; 45th, $23,000, furnished, $30,000; 46th, $26,000, $24,000, $30,000, $36,000; 47th, $28,000, $29,000; 48th, $23,000, furnished $26,000; 52d, $23,000; 56th, $8,000; 131st, $5,700. Printed circulars upon application.

FOR SALE—AT COLD SPRING, ON THE HUDson, commanding a fine view of the Highlands, West Point, &c., a country seat, consisting of 13 acres of choice land, with modern buildings, conveniently and tastefully arranged; location remarkably healthy; price $22,000; terms easy. Apply to R. E. BABB, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 169, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A FINE country residence situated in the centre of the village; house, modern and pleasant; lot contains 1¼ acres and its location unsurpassed by any other in the village; will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. For terms, &c., apply to MOSES W. WILSON, Esq.

$5,500 FARM, FORTY MILES ON Long Island, of 100 acres, well improved and highly productive; a suitable proportion woodland; large new buildings in complete order; plenty of choice fruit; near railroad, &c. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE NEAR SOUTH ORANGE—22 acres land, well cultivated; large house, 12 rooms; fine lawn, shade trees unsurpassed; good outbuildings; large and choice varieties of fruit. Price $12,500. Will exchange for City property. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

BARGAINS—SIXTEEN ACRES STOCK, CROPS, tools, $1,500; 60 acres, $2,500; 90 acres, $2,000; 117 acres, $1,800; farms all sizes, all prices. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOUR LOTS FOR SALE IN 32D-ST., between 10th and 11th avs., with mill 30x80, with machinery and engine in good order. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

## TO LET.

### OFFICES TO LET,

On BROADWAY and NEW streets, near WALL-street.
Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 BROAD-STREET.

TO LET—IN PORT CHESTER, 28 MILES FROM the City, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a new and convenient cottage containing seven rooms, five minutes' walk from the depot; rent to April next, $500. Apply to Mr. MARSHALL, the Ticket Agent at the depot there, or to JOHN BROOKS, No. 146 Cherry-st., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house to let; three-story high-stoop brown-stone; furniture nearly new; paintings, books, and statuettes complete; fountain and ornaments front and rear; located on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; possession immediately to a desirable party. Apply to W. W. CLARKE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—The country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, at Morristown, N. J., 1¼ miles from depot; the house contains upward of 20 rooms, and is fully and elegantly furnished; there are grapehouses, greenhouses, and a garden well stocked with fruit and vegetables. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, FOR FIVE OR SIX months, a furnished house, thirteen rooms; water and gas in; carriage-house, stable, &c.; an abundance of fruit of nearly all kinds; situate on North Broadway. Possession given on 20th inst. Apply to C. LOCKWOOD, No. 122 Chambers-st., or to S. T. KELLOGG, on the premises.

CORNWALL.—TO LET—FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a furnished house, containing 11 rooms; surrounded by shade trees; garden, stable, cow, and pasture for same; the house stands upon high ground, and is in every respect a healthy and desirable residence. Apply to JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 92 Warren-st., or to JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, New York.

BROADWAY, NEAR ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL—Store and basement, 25x200, to lease, especially adapted for a wholesale or retail dry goods, carpet, sewing machine, piano, or any business requiring strong light, having a 60 feet skylight. D. D. ORRELL, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, IN A PLEASant airy location, convenient to the ferries, neatly furnished rooms without board, in a small private family; references required. Inquire of WM. MORGAN, No. 50 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house, situated on the south side of Long Island, about forty miles from the City, and in a locality wholly free from malaria of any kind. For particulars apply to H. J. CULLEN, JR., No. 69 Wall-st.

TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A very desirable residence, furnished; with stables, coach-house, lodge and bath-house; suitable for a gentleman. Also a furnished villa, with stable, &c. Apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 23 South William-st.

ROCKAWAY COTTAGE TO LET.—A commodious, elegant and fully furnished cottage, with stable, ice-house, (filled,) and fine well of water, at Rockaway, will be let for the season; near the beach. Inquire at No. 42 Warren-st.

YONKERS—TO RENT FURNISHED, A BRICK Gothic cottage, river front; one acre; beautiful grounds, fruit, shade, &c.; it is a splendid Summer residence, accessible by boats or cars. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET.—PART OF A HOUSE, ON MURRAY Hill, Lexington-av., to a small respectable family of adults; a desirable residence; rent $50 per month. Apply at No. 1.6 East 35th-st.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WILLING to pay for very superior accommodations can obtain rooms, without board, very near the Fifth-avenue Hotel, by addressing L. D., Station D.

A SPACIOUS HALL ON SECOND FLOOR; also corner room to let, at No. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES —Four-story brick building, 48x50, with rear lot, 38th-st. and 10th-av. Lower part to good tenant; term of years. Apply to G. H. BENEDICT, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN LITCHFIELD, CONN., HALF A house, furnished; five rooms, and kitchen distinct; in centre of village. Inquire of G. C. TRACY, No. 3 Broad-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT Rye for the season or year; situation elevated and healthy, short distance from station. Address Box No. 30, Rye, N. Y.

TO RENT—THE BEVERLY MANSION, WITH furniture; one mile from Garrison's, on the Hudson, opposite West Point; rent $250 a month. Inquire of THOMAS J. POWERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN MORRISTOWN, N. J., A HOUSE containing 12 furnished rooms; stable, ice-house and garden in good order. For further particulars address A. B. C., Postoffice Box No. 15 Morristown, N. J.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, on the second floor, for a gentleman or two young gentlemen, at No. 103 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, FOR THE SUMMER, A first-class house well furnished. Inquire of H. TROWBRIDGE, No. 33 Howard-st.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR TO LET, furnished, to a gentleman. Inquire at No. 53 Bleecker-st., after 6 P. M.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE FOR families or single gentlemen, at No. 22 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO NEW houses in Flushing, L. I.; terms moderate; good location. Apply to JOSEPH F. DALY, No. 76 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM; ALSO A front basement, for gentlemen only. No. 27 Bayard-street, near Bowery.

49 EAST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 4th-av., handsomely-furnished rooms, in suites or single, to gentlemen only; house first-class.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, IN a private family, No. 31 Delancey-st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let at No. 24 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

## TO LET.

TO LET AT MANHASSET, L. I., FOR THE SUMMER—A first-class furnished house, with large stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing 34 acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barns, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order, and recently built of the best material; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises, of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE season, commencing June 1 and ending Sept. 15, newly painted inside and out; one is 20x34, with kitchen attached, the other 22x32, with basement, piazza, garden and ice-house, situated about 300 feet apart, on high, dry ground, in the pleasant village of Patchogue, overlooking the great South Bay, at the distance of one-eighth of a mile from said Bay, which abounds in good fishing, gunning and bathing. Good row boats can be had from the dock opposite the houses. For further particulars, address E. EDWARDS, Patchogue, L. I.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Ramapo, 25 miles from City by Erie Railway; the house is large, two-story with wing, all newly painted; rooms large and well furnished throughout; surrounded with plenty of shade and fruit trees, a good garden, well planted; good apple orchard; stable, carriage-house; pasture for cow, &c.; situation very desirable, being about 200 yards from station where two trains stop, and 1½ miles from Suffern, where all stop. For further particulars inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO RENT for the season, in Luzerne, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs, 12 miles from Lake George; five minutes' walk from a charming lake, surrounded by fine mountain scenery; fishing, hunting, &c., in the neighborhood; house in pleasant grounds; lawn, shade and fruit trees, &c.; terms $450, till 1st October. Address ARTHUR B. MALLESON, Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., or O. W. C. SCHACK, Esq., No. 30 New-st., New-York, as to locality.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—SITuated on Myrtle-av., corner Lewis-st., Brooklyn. The house contains ten rooms, with water, gas, bath and all modern improvements. Grounds, comprising about two acres, are handsomely laid out in garden, lawn, shade and fruit trees. Place possesses all advantages of the country, and is within easy access of the City, being 40 minutes from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries by cars which pass the door. Apply to R. H. JOHNSON, No. 173 Pearl-st., or W. R. BUNKER, at office of Gilman, Son & Co., No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A NUMBER OF very desirable country places, at Yonkers, Newburgh, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Fishkill, Hastings, New Windsor, Croton Landing, &c., on the Hudson; Melrose, Mamaroneck, East Chester, New Rochelle, Rye, in Westchester County; Bloomfield, Scotch Plains, Paterson, Madison, Chatham, Irvington, New Brunswick, New-Jersey; Clifton, New Brighton, New Dorp, Clove Valley, Stapleton, Castleton Heights, &c., Staten Island. For lists apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE HUDson River at Tubby Hook.
FURNISHED COTTAGE at Sing Sing, with horses, carriages, &c.
FURNISHED HOUSE at South Oyster Bay, L. I.
FURNISHED HOUSE at Elizabeth City, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGE at Mount Vernon.
HOUSE at Fordham, Westchester Co.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house, situated about a mile west of the village of Babylon, L. I. It has two parlors, one large dining-room, seven sleeping-rooms for family, two do in wing for servants, large kitchen, wash-house; garden well stocked with vegetables, &c.; can have, also, carriage-house and stable. For particulars, apply to A. McCUE, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE—Pleasantly located near the water; every variety of fruit and shade trees; stabling for four horses; house three stories and well furnished; eight acres of land tastefully laid out; will be let to a family of adults of responsibility. For further particulars, address HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or T. H. FIELD, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 7.

HOUSES TO LET FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.—A large house at Rye, with horses and carriages; fine house, carriage and stable, and large garden, at Throg's Neck; a large, beautifully-furnished house at Tarrytown; and two small cottages; also, three unfurnished houses. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND CELLAR, frame house, filled in with brick; well furnished throughout, at Peekskill, N. Y.; house contains about 16 rooms, with all modern improvements, all necessary outbuildings, plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET, AT WOODSIDE, L. I., AND within ten minutes' time from Hunter's Point depot by Long Island R. R., a two-story and attic dwelling-house, with garden well filled with fruit trees, &c., of one acre or more. For particulars, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—AT STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass., a furnished house, newly fitted up, containing nine square rooms, and is beautifully located on the line of the Housatonic Railroad. Apply to J. W. FISKE, No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Throg's Neck, Westchester, containing 10 rooms; carriage house, stable, plenty of fruit and shade trees. Inquire of WM. F. WARING, Security Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., a gentleman's residence, consisting of a large brick house, grounds, &c.; fine view of the Catskills, &c.; about half an hour's ride from Rhinebeck Station on Hudson River Railroad, and steamboat landing. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—A LARGE FURnished house to let for the season to a private family; one hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad; plenty of fruit; garden planted. Also, the use of two cows, horse, &c.; situated on high ground, healthy; no mosquitoes. Apply to HARRIS & ARCHER, No. 297 Washington-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—The second floors of Nos. 634 and 636 Broadway, and the second and third floors of No. 628 Broadway, separate or together. Apply to C. WITTY, Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

NEW-YORK BY RAIL AND A HEALTHY, convenient and desirable location for persons doing business in New-York; rent, $250 per month. For further information, address L. F. H., Box No. 5,488 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a pleasant and completely furnished residence for four months, with two acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, carriage-house and stable for three horses. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 25x50, with hoisting wheel, gas and water in; suitable for manufacturing purposes or storage. Inquire on the premises, southeast corner of 7th-av. and 56th-st.

COUNTRY COTTAGE, FURNISHED house, seven rooms, well shaded with trees, near the seashore, $150 per month, to let or lease, or for the season; kitchen garden; stabling, if required. GEORGE P. FOX, No. 47½ Amity-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED double cottage, in fine order, 13 rooms, gas, water, &c.; fruit and flower garden, stable for two horses; near ferry, 45 minutes from Wall-st. Address G. W., Box No. 2,048 Post-office.

TO LET—IN MOTT HAVEN, 10 MINUTES' WALK from Harlem Bridge, a fine house, 16 rooms, with garden and stable. Apply to THOS. OVERINGTON, builder, 129th-st., east of 3d-av.

TO LEASE, $800; SELL, $8,000—COTTAGE at Sing Sing, on the lower terrace; extensive views; very commodious; complete order. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.; J. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LONG Branch for the Summer; a splendid location near the sea shore, 8 rooms. Apply to JAMES M. DENNIS, No. 108 East 27th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A single gentleman, or gentleman and wife, without children, in the private house No. 339 West 35th-st., near 8th-av.

COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT IN GOOD locations, with immediate possession; one at $400; two at $1,000; one at $1,200. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with all modern conveniences, in the first-class house, No. 118 2d-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

TO LET—A BACK PARLOR, NEATLY FURNished, to single gentlemen; also, smaller rooms. Apply to Miss STEPHENS, No. 55 King-st.

NO. 177 WEST 13TH-ST. TO LET—A pleasant furnished sitting-room and bedroom, suitable for one or two gentlemen; convenient to 7th or 8th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A NICE private house, up town, west side, between 34th and 54th sts.; rent not to exceed $700; best references given, and only to a young couple. Address or apply to G. S. & CO., No. 345 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH OR WITHOUT privilege of buying, a country residence, with from one to five acres of land; good sized house, and not over one hour from New-York. Address, with full particulars and terms, B. A., Box 4,749 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY THE year; prefer to occupy part and take charge of whole for a family going abroad; rent moderate; wife good Yankee housekeeper. Address BANK CLERK, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED FOR MECHANICAL purposes, with or without power; first and second floors, about 40x60; within 30 minutes' ride of our office. EMERY PRESS CO., No. 198 Water-st., New-York.

## MACHINERY.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.—TWO DIRECT back-acting Engines; Cylinder 30 inch diameter, 18 inch stroke; two Martin's patent boilers, 12 feet 6 inches long, 8 feet wide, 8 feet high with 380 two-inch brass tubes 3 feet long; for sale by WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

## PERSONAL.

THOS. SCULLY, OF THE STRAWBERRY Beds, would be glad to see Mr. BYRNE on board the steamship *Gambia*, Pier No. 47 East River.

IF MRS. JULIA A. ALLEN DOES NOT send for trunks left at No. 58 Butler-st., Brooklyn, within three days, they will be sold to pay expenses.

### $5,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN ROSS, so called, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange-place, in this City, who absconded on the 2d inst., having committed forgeries of bank checks to a large amount. The following is a description of his person: Age, 35; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thin; high cheek bones; sunken cheeks; eyes dark and deep set; hair dark brown; sallow complexion; consumptive in appearance; coughs when speaking; speaks slowly and chews rhubarb; dressed in dark sack overcoat and cassimere hat; is supposed to have in his possession upward of $200,000 in money or funds, a portion in compound interest notes. In addition to the above reward for his arrest, ten per cent. will be paid on the amount recovered from him.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, U. A. MURDOCK, President.
UNION NATIONAL BANK, EDWARD ARTHUR, President.
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of first-class female help of all nations and professions, as housekeepers, governesses, family seamstresses who understand cutting, fitting and operating; ladies' maids to travel, understanding hair dressing; invalid nurses and ladies' companion nurses and seamstresses, understanding the care of children fully; chambermaids, waitresses and competent laundresses; first-class cooks who understand their duties in all their branches, pastry, &c.; good plain cooks, washers and ironers, and smart girls for general housework; linen and store women; pantry and cleaning girls for private families, Hotels, first-class boarding-houses and Summer resorts please notice they can be supplied with the above-named help by favoring us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 East 10th-st., between 4th-av and Broadway, 2 doors east of A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXCELLENT servants, with first-class references, either in Brooklyn or the country; one as good thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, the other as experienced waitress and first-class chambermaid; will be found very neat respectful servants. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored woman, as first-class seamstress or as lady's maid; understands hair dressing; no objection to assisting with chamberwork; has first-class reference. Call at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., up stairs, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can take care of children from their infancy; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 221 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO HIGHLY respectable English servants, in City or country, separate or together, one as first-class cook and baker; would help in laundry work; the other for up-stairs work; no objection to a boarding or Summer house. Call at No 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can assist with dressmaking; or as chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork; is a neat sewer, and understands embroidery; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a competent American girl, who is a first-class dressmaker, and dresses hair in all styles; all kinds of fine sewing; has the highest City references. Call at No. 26 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as seamstress; is an excellent sewer and can cut and fit; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced child's nurse; she is also capable of taking care of an infant, and can give reference for four years from her last place. Call at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who understands French fluting and doing up of muslins; has lived three years in last place, where good reference will be given. Apply at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations, City and country, for a large number of recommended servants, good cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and those lately landed.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and she is also willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family. Can give two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced family seamstress; is willing to make herself otherwise useful; can take her own sewing machine if required. Call where she is now employed, at No. 83 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN WOman, speaking three languages, as companion to travel with a lady to Europe; would be willing to wait on her and dress her hair. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT AND efficient English girl, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; she is willing, efficient and very kind to children. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 6 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse, (for one or two children,) and seamstress, or lady's maid. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 11 East 15th-st., from 12 till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and plain sewer; is also capable to take charge of a baby; good City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 134 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF well-recommended girls, for both City and country, in private families, hotels, Summer houses, boarding-houses, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR chambermaid and fine washer, in the City or country; does up fine muslins in excellent style; or as thorough chambermaid; wages $10. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF TWELVE, A situation to mind children, wait on table, and do light chamberwork; board and clothes compensation for service. Call at, or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking and all its branches, pastry and all kind of deserts; the best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WIDOW, TO GET some washing, fluting and ironing; understands it thoroughly. Apply at No. 325 West 39th-st. MRS. POAHM.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American Protestant girl to do general housework in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st. for two days; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; good City reference Call, for two days, at No. 101 West 19th-st.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO FIND A situation as infant's nurse for a person of experience, whom she has known for a long time and has lived with her in that capacity. Call at No. 33 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman as competent cook in the country; understands various kinds of soups, jellies and pastry. Call at No. 20 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a thoroughly experienced and reliable Protestant woman; is also a good seamstress; first-class City reference. Apply to No. 410 6th-av.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN'S WASHING OR house cleaning by Mrs. FISHER, No. 724 8th-av., corner 57th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 311 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE WEEK OR month to do family sewing and dressmaking. Apply this week at No. 49 Bond-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 205 Sixth-av., near 14th-st., (late of 4th-av.,) may be obtained a German laundress, Protestant nurses, and seamstresses who can cut and fit, Protestant and Catholic first-class cooks, cooks to wash and iron and general houseworkers, and a Protestant coachman and farm hand

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country; can come well recommended. Address S. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a sober, honest, and faithful man; is a good groom and careful driver; and has the best of testimonials to that effect. Can be seen at Mr. Brennan's stable, rear of No. 5, West 15th-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., for two days. None but good families need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A young man lately arrived, of steady, industrious habits, who has been brought up to farming-work all his life; is strong and not afraid of work, and willing to work at very moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; has had long experience and thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has the best of City reference. Call on or address W. M., for two days, at No. 7 East 18th-st., in the private stable.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, as a valet to travel, or as waiter; has references from 15 years of age. Apply or address, for two days, T. A. ARMSTRONG, No. 120 West 27th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant married man; he understands his business perfectly and is not afraid of work; has 4 years' reference from his last place in this City; no objections to the country. Address J. P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office or No. 54 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as baker, waiter on table, &c., in a private family, hotel, restaurant or bakery; willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE YOUNG man, just arrived from Ireland, a situation on a farm; is a fine able-bodied young fellow, and not afraid to work. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of references from his last employer; will go in the country if required. Address J. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a middle-aged man; understands his business perfectly, and has the best of City references; no objection to the country, and will make himself useful. Address M. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of good habits, in a store as porter, or any other honorable employment; has good references, and will give satisfaction to any who may employ him. Address M. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who is a good groom and splendid driver; has good City and country reference. Address T. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman, married; has extensive experience in all the branches of agriculture, the breeding of stock, the management of the dairy, and the general improvement of land. The advertiser is a thorough practical working farmer, and is open to treat with any gentleman wishing the services of a person whose character and ability will be found, on investigation, satisfactory. Address, X. Y. Z., for one week, care of Mr. Smith, Seedsman, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and useful man by a steady, industrious and well-recommended young man; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, a careful driver, and will be found willing and obliging, and go in the country at moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who has lived with some of the oldest families in the City; for honesty and capability, can refer to his last employer; has no objection to the country for the Summer months. Address R. E., No. 213 East 20th-st., or Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, a situation; has been accustomed to the care of horses, and understands gardening; has no objection to the country; good references. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who understands his business; no objections to taking care of a horse and make himself useful; can produce the best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waiter in a private family; no objection to live in the country; best City references. Address C. C., in the grocery-store No. 120 East 4th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man as coachman and groom; can give the best City reference from his former employer. Can be seen for two days at his present employer's, No. 93 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; English; understands his business as plain vegetable and flower gardener. Address J. J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as writing clerk; is a good penman and thorough accountant; City reference. Address for three days No. 122 East 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business; wife willing to live with the family if required. Address J. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both, and willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address F., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and valet; understands the care and management of guns; the country preferred. Address Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man, English; country preferred. Has references. Address J. J., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO THE COUNTRY wishes to procure a situation for a Protestant man as waiter, or to attend an invalid gentleman; he has excellent reference from some of the first families in Europe, and I can highly recommend him as a good waiter; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st. Ask for P. C., waiter.

A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT ANY family want to take care of a house for a family going to the country for the Summer months; best of City reference can be given. Apply for two days at No. 400 7th-av., near 35th-st.

WE SUPPLY GENTLEMEN WITH coachmen, gardeners, porters, farm hands, and male help of every description, free of charge. LYNN & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

AGENTS, male and female, are making as high as $20 per day with THE GREAT LABOR SAVER, worth $20 to any family. Only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS with good recommendations at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S NO. 329 4TH-AV. immediately, a large number of recommended servants of all nations, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c., for excellent places, City or country.

WANTED—A MAN OF INTELLIGENCE, PERseverance, activity, good business capacity and unquestionable integrity. Address, with reference in the handwriting of the applicant, Box No. 6,179 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—5 COACHMEN AND PLAIN GARdeners, also farm hands who can milk, to go a short distance from the City. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good situations of all kinds ready for men lately landed.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman who has lost her baby, one day old, would take a child to wet nurse, at her residence in Skillman-st., three doors above Leonard-st., Williamsburgh. MRS. MOORE; call for three days.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also a girl for chamberwork; they must be competent and have reference; two sisters or mother and daughter preferred. Apply at No. 130 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCOTTISH PROTESTANT woman to cook, wash and iron, a short distance in the country; good reference required. Call at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., between 10 and 12, this day.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN IN A STORE; MUST be active and willing; those who use tobacco or stimulating drinks need not apply, at No. 552 Grand-st., corner Sheriff-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND [illegible] maker for a private family. Apply, with [illegible] dations, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av., where they may be seen.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MUST BE A COMpetent groom and driver; obliging and civil, and with City reference; none others need apply. Address Box No. 565 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO RUN OF errands and assist in housework for two in family; board at home. Apply at No. 669 6th-av.

AGENTS WANTED—NEW BOOK—NOW READY—Get the best. From official sources. The great campaigns of GRANT and SHERMAN, by the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Washington and his Generals," "Sacred Mountain," &c. Complete in one volume. Handsomely illustrated. The most attractive work on the war. Active agents are selling 100 copies per week. Extra inducements offered. Send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

STATIONER'S CLERK WANTED—A young man who has a thorough knowledge of the business; one who resides in the City and can give satisfactory reference for capability and character; none other need apply. Address STATIONER, Box No. 1,875 Post-office.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER HOUSES, farmers and others, in want of capable and well-recommended male and female help, will find a full supply for every kind of work constantly on hand, at Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—ADDRESS Box No. 1,046 Post-office, giving references and stating the salary required.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, LAUNDRESSes and general houseworkers wanted this day at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

### WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO., Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS, And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c. Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware. GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

GREAT RAILROAD LUXURY. The Portable Head-rest, or Pocket-berth, patented; weight one pound; adjusted in a moment; pronounced superior to a sleeping car; will last a lifetime; agents wanted in all the principal cities; price $6; a liberal discount. Address JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York.

PLANTS. PLANTS. A splendid collection of all sorts of plants, viz: verbenas, roses, heliotropes, running roses and evergreen trees, for sale by WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,213 Broadway, near 29th-st. Verbenas put up in baskets for the country.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURGH RAILROAD CO., RICHMOND, Va., May 10, 1866.
FIFTY TONS OF OLD RAILS AND THREE OLD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES FOR SALE.—The Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad Company have about fifty tons of old railroad iron, and three old locomotive engines for sale. The iron will be weighed and delivered at the Company's Depot in Richmond. Offers in writing are invited. For particulars inquire at the Company's office, corner of Main and 8th sts., Richmond, Va. E. H. GILL, Engineer and Superintendent.

FLOWERING PLANTS IN GREAT VARIETY.—Sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, egg plants, &c., for sale at wholesale or retail, at low prices. Garden and flower seeds, choice and reliable; farm and garden tools, a full assortment; Peruvian guano, bone dust, annual manure, poudrette, &c. JOHN VANDERBILT, No. 23 Fulton-st.

ICE CREAM.—J. FUSSELL & CO., NO. 299 4TH-avenue, will sell their celebrated and well-known ICE CREAM to church fairs, picnics and excursions at a very low price. Retailers and confectioners who want to keep good ice cream are invited to call at No. 299 4th-av., near 23d-st., opposite the Academy of Design, and No. 1,288 Broadway.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application. L. BROWN & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

FOR SALE—7,000 FEET GOMEZ' SUBMARINE gutta-percha fuse, suitable for use in mining and oil-well excavations. Apply to JOSEPH E. CORNING, No. 32 Platt-st.

MRS. DIMSLEBY HAS ARRIVED.—Worden House Hotel, corner of Bowery and Bayard-st.

GOOD PASTURAGE FOR HORSES MAY be had on a farm 24 miles from the City, in New-Jersey. Address R. E. BABB, No. 111 Broadway.

A PLIMPTON SECRETARY BEDSTEAD for sale. Apply to T. MANN, American Express Depot, No. 61 Hudson-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1866.

**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CONNIE SOOGAH. Characters by Mr. Barney Williams, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mr. Buell, Mr. C. Walcot, Miss Flynn.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LADY OF LYONS. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, D. E. Ralton, C. Becks, E. B. Holmes, Blaisdell, Barry, Danvers, Nolan, Misses Ida Vernon, Mary Wells, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Everett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Miss Ione Burke, George Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, THE THREE GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, FAUSTUS; or, THE DEMON OF THE DRACHENFELS, LOVE IN LIVERY and THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ROSINA MEADOWS and BURLESQUE OF CAMILLE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW. THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock: BENDITO; or, THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI; INFANT DRUMMER, DWARFS, GIANTESS, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities: TAMING THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES, OUR AFRICAN POLKA, &c., &c.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES and PETER PIPES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. DE BERG, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' LAST GRAND CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Painting—SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MARBLE STATUES.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

**Terms of the New-York Times.**

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| The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included) | $12 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year | $3 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, one year | $2 |

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

**Index to the Daily Times for 1865.**

An Index to the NEW-YORK TIMES for the year 1865 is now for sale at the counter, price Five Dollars. The book contains twenty thousand references to the events mentioned during that period, each specifying the date, page and column of the paper in which it is to be found. It is handsomely printed, and bound in 8vo form, and contains 182 double-column pages.

Not only as an index to our own paper is this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The steamships *Germania* and *City of Paris* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing news to the 3d inst. The Washington correspondent of the London *Times* gives that paper an interesting account of an interview which he had recently with President JOHNSON. The German question was still unsettled, and in fact more threatening than at any previous time. Neither Prussia nor Austria would yield any of their demands, nor would either Power consent to disarm. The war spirit was at fever-heat in Italy; but it was reported that France had given a gentle hint that the time to strike for Venetia had not yet come. A meeting of a European Congress was talked of, for the settlement of the questions now so angrily debated.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Rev. J. P. BARDWELL, of Oberlin, agent for the American Missionary Association in Mississippi, was lately enticed into a law office in Grenada, Miss., and set upon by a crowd and savagely beaten. The Bureau Agent, Lieut. BLANDING, came to his assistance and advised a complaint at once to the Mayor. On reaching the Mayor's office, Mr. BARDWELL found that the man who had led the crowd had already been before the Mayor, made complaint against himself, and paid the fine of ten dollars, and was ready for more work at the same price. Three days after, Lieut. BLANDING himself was attacked on the street and shot three times, and died in twenty-four hours.

Gen. FISK, now at Memphis for the purpose of investigating the facts attending the late riot, has signified his intention to have all the negro churches rebuilt in better style, and will see that the city foots the bill of damages committed by the mob. He advertises for negro carpenters, masons and laborers to do the work. The *Post* says a number of gentlemen have received anonymous letters, warning them to leave town.

STERLING KING, the horse-thief, who accused himself, a short time since, of being the man who murdered President LINCOLN and attempted the murder of Secretary SEWARD, has committed suicide by starvation. Having been a rebel spy during the war, he turned horse-thief at its close, and after a successful career of some months, was captured at Louisville on a charge of stealing horses in Ohio, and placed in jail to await the requisition of Gov. COX.

Col. BENTEEN, late of the United States Army, recently purchased a farm near Atlanta, Ga., which he was improving for a permanent residence. On the 6th inst. he was assaulted by four armed men, who demanded his money and his horses. The Colonel resisted but was overpowered, after receiving three pistol shot wounds. The ruffians then secured their booty and escaped.

The Syracuse *Journal* says that fears are entertained that canal navigation may be interfered with in consequence of the severe drouth which has prevailed throughout the State this Spring. It is safe to assert that, with the exception of the year 1856, there has not been a Spring when so little rain has fallen in thirty years. The average fall of water in April was about 4¾ inches, while this year it was only 00.100.

St. Paul's Church, in Cleveland, Ohio, was recently entered by burglars, and the vestry robbed of its contents. Not an article was left, and the depredators regaled themselves by emptying the vessel containing the sacramental wine.

In the trial of Dr. NEWLAND, now in progress at New-Albany, Ind., for the murder of Prof. EVANS, the testimony of the physicians is to the effect that NEWLAND was insane at the time of committing the murder.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, late General in the rebel army, was at Louisville on the 10th inst., on his way to this City.

The President has appointed Col. WALTER B. SCATES Collector of Chicago.

### LOCAL NEWS.

In the Police Courts yesterday the following commitments were made: WM. DORAN, MICHALL LEE, and five other boatmen, on a charge of violating the new law in relation to emigrant-runners, by boarding a ship in the stream; JOHN MURPHY, on a charge of having committed a burglary in Houston-street, the stolen goods being found in his possession; JOHN MARTIN, on a charge of having assaulted his father-in-law with a knife; EDWARD and GERMALE KENNEDY, on a charge of having knocked down and robbed PATRICK KOOGAN in Thirty-fourth-street; EDWARD FALCONER, the street preacher, and EDWARD KILLIP, his assistant, were required to give bail in the sum of $500 each for their future good behavior.

A very daring street robbery took place Saturday in Forty-third-street, when Mr. J. H. HIGGINS, cashier of the firm of E. S. HIGGINS & Co., No. 358 Broadway, was knocked down and robbed of $16,400 with which he was about paying off the hands employed in the factory, foot of Forty-third-street, North River. It is supposed from the statements made by the cashier, that the robbery was committed by the same gang who robbed the Williamsburgh Bank messenger in Beekman-street, some months ago, who are now known as the "butcher-cart thieves." No arrests have been made as yet.

Last evening, at the new Congregational Church in Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT pronounced a strong and eloquent discourse upon the Excise Law. He was diposed to accept the law, such as it is, as a wonderful improvement upon any statute which New-York has ever had enforced, and he held it to be the imperative duty of every Christian to strengthen the hands of the Metropolitan Board of Excise.

A murderous assault was made, on Friday evening, upon PATRICK O'BRIEN and his wife, residing in rear of No. 422 East Thirteenth-street, by CATHARINE BURNS, who, with a large carving knife, cut O'BRIEN's throat and attempted to wound Mrs. O'BRIEN with the same weapon. The injuries received by the husband, though serious, are not fatal in their character. The assailant has not been arrested. Jealousy is stated to be the cause for the assault.

Mr. MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Board of Excise, has received from venders of liquors, thus far, $142,500. On Saturday appeals were heard by Messrs. ACTON and MANIERRE, from dealers in the Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Police Precincts who had not been recommended by Capts. HEDDEN, WALLING and SCOTT, and to-day, venders from the Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Precincts are to be heard.

Forty-seven arrests were made by the Police during the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock last night for alleged violations of the Excise Law. Several of these cases were carried before the magistrates sitting at the Police Courts, when the majority were required to find bail to answer the complaints at the Court of General Sessions. Eighteen arrests were also made for disorderly conduct and twenty-one for intoxication during the same time.

Mr. JAMES STEPHENS' movements yesterday possessed little of interest to the general public. He spent the afternoon in consultation with Fenian Committees, and the evening at a friend's house. The arrangements for the Grand Festival at Jones' Wood to-morrow are complete. An immense concourse of Irishmen is expected to be in attendance.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., preached the anniversary discourse of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church last evening. There was a large congregation, and the discourse was the most practical and eloquent of all the anniversary or occasional sermons delivered under the auspices of the Association.

JAMES STEPHENS, Central Organizer of the Irish Republic, received many distinguished visitors on Saturday at the Metropolitan Hotel, while crowds of admiring Fenians shook him by the hand. Mr. STEPHENS devoted the day to the transaction of business connected with the interests of the cause he represents.

WILLIAM DELANY, residing at No. 170 Bleecker-street, attempted suicide on Saturday by jumping into the East River, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. He was rescued and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAM FITZSIMMONS, aged 14 years, fell from a four-story window on Saturday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Gold left off steady at 129 on Saturday, and bills on London firm at 109½ per cent. Government stocks advancing, and there is some revival in the railway speculation.

Saturday was a very dull day in general business. Produce and Merchandise were quiet. Flour declined 15c.@30c. per barrel, and Wheat 3c.@5c. per bushel. Pork opened lower, and closed more firmly. Linseed Oil again advanced. The Freight market was inactive, with 552 vessels of all classes in port.

### Reconstruction—The Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

We stated on Saturday the manner in which the five amendments reported by the Reconstruction Committee were forced through the House in a lump, by a coalition of the extreme Radicals under Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and the extreme Copperheads under Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland. Four of these amendments met no opposition in the Union ranks. Every member of the Union Party had declared himself in favor of the section guaranteeing an equality of civil rights, of that basing representation on voters, of the one repudiating the rebel debt and of the last giving Congress power to make these amendments effective by legislation. But upon the *third* section there was a serious difference of opinion among Union men. That section read as follows:

> SEC. 3. Until the 4th day of July, in the year 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, *shall be excluded from the right to vote for representatives in Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.*

Of the Union members *sixty-one* desired this to be stricken out; but the remaining *seventy*, with the aid of *fourteen* Copperhead Democrats, ordered the previous question, which rendered it impossible to take a separate vote upon this section. They were all, therefore, passed together. It may be well enough to examine the effect of adopting this clause and sending it to the States to be ratified as an amendment of the Constitution.

The section, it will be seen, disfranchises the great mass of the people in the Southern States only in voting for *Federal* officers. They will still vote for the members of their Legislatures, and those Legislatures will represent the interests and wishes of the great body of the people of their respective States —those who did "adhere to the insurrection" as well as those who did not. Now those very Legislatures are to decide on accepting or rejecting these amendments—and in regard to this section they are to decide whether they will or will not disfranchise their own constituents—the very men who elected them! Certainly, in the absence of some very strong inducement they cannot be expected to do so. What inducement is offered? It is proposed to admit their representatives into Congress, if they will ratify these amendments. But they are not allowed to vote for representatives in Congress, if this section is ratified. They are expressly disfranchised by its terms. If they do not ratify it therefore, they are not to have representation; if they do ratify it they may have representation, but they cut themselves off from being represented! Is it not absolutely certain that such a proposition will be instantly and contemptuously rejected?

But this is not all. The other proposed amendments turn on the same condition. *All* must be adopted and become parts of the Constitution, or none take effect. These rebel Legislatures must not only disfranchise themselves in Congress, but they must also concede equal rights to their colored population, surrender part of their political power by consenting to change the basis of representation, repudiate the debt of their Government and abandon all claim to compensation for their slaves; and in exchange for all this they get representation *in which they are not to be represented!*

It is difficult to believe that any single member of the Committee which reported these amendments, if he knew the meaning and effect of this one, could have believed for a moment that there was the faintest shadow of a chance of their adoption. The passage of the "Plan" in this form secures beyond all peradventure the continued exclusion of the Southern States. That this was the object of the Copperheads in forcing the previous question, so as to prevent amendment, is more than probable,—for they hope to bring them in on better terms by and by. That it was the object of Mr. STEVENS and most of those who acted with him, is still more certain from their declarations. They do not want the Southern States represented. They do not intend that any of them shall be until after the next Presidential election. And by securing the adoption of this amendment with the others, they have taken an important step in the process of exclusion. If the joint resolution just passed by the House shall pass the Senate in the same form, then will come up the bill granting representation to the States on condition of ratifying these amendments after they shall have become valid as parts of the Constitution. That may pass, inasmuch as only a majority vote is required. But it will certainly be vetoed, and then the issue will go to the country. Any one who supposes that Congress will be sustained in any such self-stultifying action as this, must rate at a very low standard the common sense of the people at large.

### The President's Slanderers.

The editor of the Washington *Chronicle* devotes himself, with impassioned and unscrupulous zeal, to the work of arousing the passions of Congress and the people against those in the Southern States who seek a restoration of peace and order in the Union. His defamation of the President of the United States, for aiming at the same result, has become stereotyped, and candid readers have ceased to wonder at any slanders, however gross, upon the President, from the Clerk of the Senate. Here is one which has been repeated in his columns daily, for the last two or three weeks:

> "The loyal element in the Southern States, white and black, *is utterly ignored by the President and his party.* Every part of his policy is intended to humiliate them and *elevate their oppressors. He asks for the instant admission only of the authors of the rebellion;* and when he assumes to speak of loyalty he does so with the keen consciousness that he is committing the deadly crime of excluding, and therefore punishing the only true and loyal men in the eleven seceded States. His reliance is almost *avowed to be upon the recent traitors alone.* In their name the great Union Party is to be broken up, and for their behoof the Republic itself is to be dislocated and destroyed."

It is not easy to understand how any man, holding a position which makes him responsible to the public for his words, can repeat, day after day, such an assertion as this directly in the teeth of open and notorious facts. President JOHNSON has over and over again declared that *loyal* men, and loyal men *only*, from the Southern States should be admitted into Congress. He has urged the admission of the members from Tennessee only because they were loyal men, who had never had anything whatever to do with the rebellion, and because they represent loyal constituencies. In everything he has said on the subject, in messages, proclamations, speeches and conversations, he has most distinctly and emphatically declared that *none but loyal men* from the Southern States ought to be admitted—that if a disloyal man should gain admission, Congress had power to expel him, and ought to do it. In his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill he said expresaly that every State should be admitted to its share of legislation "when it presents itself, not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives *whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test?*" And in his speech on the 22d of February, he said, with equal emphasis, "I am for the Union—I am for preserving all the States, and I am for admitting into the counsels of the nation all their representatives *who are unmistakably and unquestionably loyal.*" And so again on the 18th of April, in his speech to the Soldiers and Sailors, who called upon him, after repeating that he thought the States of the Union were entitled to representation, he went on to state with great clearness and force precisely what he meant by this. Here is an extract from that speech:

> "And when we say admit representatives, what do we mean? We mean representation in the constitutional and law-abiding sense, as was intended at the beginning of the Government. The Constitution declares in express terms, that each House, the Senate and House of Representatives, each acting for itself, shall be the judge of the returns, elections and qualifications of its own members. It is for each House to settle that question under the Constitution and under the solemn sanction of an oath. *And can we believe that either House would admit any member into its body to participate in the legislation of the country who was not qualified and fit to sit in that body and participate in its proceedings?* They have the power—not the two Houses, but each House for itself. The Constitution further declares that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate of the United States without its consent. Then, where do we stand? All that is needed to finish this great work of restoration is for the two Houses respectively to determine the question, 'Oh!' but some one will say: 'A traitor might come in.' The answer to that is that each House must be the judge, and *if a traitor presents himself, cannot either House know that he is a traitor?* [Applause.] *And if he is a traitor, can they not kick him out of the door, and send him back, saying to the people who sent him, 'You must send us a loyal man?'* [Cheers, and a voice, 'That's logic.'] Is there any difficulty about that? [No! no, and cheers.] If a traitor presents himself to either House, cannot that House say to him: 'No, you cannot be admitted into this body. Go back. We will not deny your people the right of representation, *but they must send a loyal representative.*' [Cheers.] And when the States do send loyal representatives, can you have any better evidence of their fidelity to the Constitution and the laws? There is no one learned in the Constitution and the laws, who will say that if a traitor happens to get into Congress, that body cannot expel him after he gets in. That makes assurance doubly sure, and conforms the action of the Government to the Constitution of our fathers. Hence I say, let us stand by that Constitution; and in standing by it the covenant will be preserved."

Is it possible for language to be more explicit than this? And does it not brand as utterly and totally unfounded the *Chronicle's* assertion that President JOHNSON "asks for the instant admission only of the *authors of the rebellion?*" Is it impossible to believe the Editor sincere when he makes such statements? He is simply seeking to mislead the people by gross and shameless perversions.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.—The heat and pressure of the great parliamentary debates in England have caused scarcely a perceptible abatement in the interest and eagerness with which political movements here are watched by all sections of the British Press. As an illustration of this, we reproduce to-day a communication from the regular correspondent of the London *Times* at Washington, in which is given the substance of a long conversation which the correspondent had with the President. There is nothing new in this elaborate statement of the President's position. But there are not a few points in the method of illustration adopted by the President on this particular occasion which will attract attention here as well as abroad.

The *Times* correspondent seems to have made thorough good use of his memory, and considering the public character of the subjects under discussion, no one will say that there is indelicacy or want of taste in making the memoranda public. The letter altogether is one of remarkable interest.

### Parliamentary Contrasts.

We copied, on Thursday last, a summaey of the speech in which Mr. GLADSTONE, the official leader of the House of Commons, closed the debate on the Reform Bill, which had been pending for some weeks in that body. It occupied about two hours in the delivery, and was a careful, decorous and most powerful argumentative reply to the speeches that had been made in opposition to the bill. Much of this opposition had come from a section of his own party. The tone of it throughout, while indicating unshaken confidence in his own convictions, was that of entire respect for those who differed from him, and of a purpose to rest the success of his measure wholly upon the arguments he could adduce in its support. There was no appeal to passion, or to prejudice, and nothing like denunciation or abuse. Every opposition speaker was answered clearly and calmly, and Mr. GLADSTONE presented his own view of his case in a strain of lofty and commanding oratory, which has seldom been surpassed.

We republish this morning from the *Globe* a full report of a similar performance in our own House of Commons. Mr. STEVENS, the official leader of the House, closed a debate upon certain amendments to the Constitution proposed as a basis of Reconstruction; which have been before a committee for several months. The subject was one of far greater importance than that discussed in the English Parliament. That proposed to admit three or four hundred thousand new men to the right of suffrage. This was a plan to restore eleven States and eight millions of people to their original *status* in the Union and under the Constitution. That reduced the rental required as a qualification for voting, from *ten* pounds to *seven*. This was to determine the character of our Government, and nature of our Union, and the fate of free institutions in this country for all time to come. There was no comparison between the two occasions for grandeur, or in the interest which attended their results, or in the sentiments they were respectively calculated to inspire.

We do not invite attention to the comparative merit of the two performances. Neither the nation nor our readers would relish the irony which such an invitation would involve. Nor shall we attempt to account for the contrast which they present. Whether it be due to the different institutions of the two countries, or the different compositions of the two houses, or merely to the difference in the orators concerned, we shall leave our readers to determine for themselves. Upon one point Mr. STEVENS had the clear advantage over Mr. GLADSTONE: he carried his measure by 128 against 33—while his British rival only secured *five* majority in a vote of 630.

### Affairs in the South—Practical Working of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The report of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, which we publish to-day, and the letters of our Special Correspondents in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, published in yesterday's TIMES, would have thrown a great deal of clear light upon the late discussion in Congress on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The authoritative statements of the Commissioners would have been of especial value in guiding the judgments of Congress. If the report had not changed many votes in the House or the Senate, it would at least have convinced any one open to reason and amenable to common sense, but there *are* dangers to be apprehended from any attempt to give a permanent character to the Bureau under its existing organization; and that in the interest of the freedmen themselves, quite as much as the other race, careful inquiry is needed into the practical working of the various freedmen's agencies before the scope of their authority and the means placed at their disposal are increased, as was proposed.

The Commissioners' report is remarkable for the clearness and conclusiveness of its statements. In Virginia, as in North Carolina, the necessity for supplying the freedmen with eleemosynary aid has existed mainly in those localities where, by reason of the congregation of fugitives while the war was in progress, the labor market became overstocked. Naturally, the employer of labor refuses to dole out charity to the able-bodied, and the number of sick and helpless he is unable to care for. Discreet agents of the Bureau, therefore, in both the States named, have directed their attention to the judicious and not unkindly work of breaking up the overstocked colonies. And in every part of Virginia visited by the Commissionesr, where such agents were found, the freedmen were being put in a fair way of supporting themselves. In all such well-ordered districts, it should be especially noted, "*the agents are acting in harmony with the civil officers of the State.*" Where indiscreet and dishonest agents are *there* are superabounding wretchedness, ill-feeling between blacks and whites, and general disorganization. The Commissioners give, as a specimen of the judicial attainments of a class of agents, a report of the trial of a divorce case at Charlottesville, where the trial occupied *ten minutes*, resulting in a decree of divorce!

In dealing with the problem of the influence which the operations of the Bureau has had upon the freedmen, the Commissioners are not at all didactic, but the conclusions they reach seem to us to be of an eminently common-sense character. At the close of the war, in the chaotic condition in which society then stood, the judicious officers of the Bureau, supported by the military, exercised a most beneficial influence. The effect produced by their agency on the industrial habits of the negro has naturally depended upon the character of the individual officers. Prudent and industrious freedmen are not those that trouble the Bureau much. The idle and the helpless, forming, apparently, a very considerable portion of the freed people, naturally take to the Bureau as an agency possessing some mysterious power to give them relief. And in proportion as this feeling of dependence is allowed to grow, there grows up along with it a thorough disinclination to labor.

This, we take it, is the most painful feature in the Commissoners' report—far more painful, indeed, than the scandalous reports of *jobbing* and cruelty practiced by Bureau officers in North Carolina. Horrifying as are some of the cases reported from this State—where military officers, missionaries and teachers from New-England, nearly all in the pay of the Government, are in partnership with planters in practically carrying on a slave system under new forms—we are inclined to hope that they are exceptional cases. They demand, it is true, the most rigid scrutiny, and for the guilty no punishment can be too severe. But what we regard as even more calculated to awaken a painful interest in the relations of the freedmen to the Bureau, is the danger, so clearly pointed out in this report, of making permanent dependents of a very large class of the emancipated population. The peculations, and jobbings, and tyranny of a few unfaithful chaplains and military superintendents may be made up for in the penalties which, we presume, will follow the perpetrators. But if the tendency of the continuance of the Bureau is to create a permanent sense of dependence on the part of any large number of the negroes, it must simply become a destroying agency, paving the way for the ultimate extermination of the whole race.

The Commissioners do not propose any new or radical changes. They present the facts in their naked aspect. They draw their conclusions in discreet and temperate words. And they urge the necessity not only on grounds of discipline, but on grounds of economy, as well, of having the entire system put under direct military supervision and control. With this put in force, such speculations in negro labor as are laid to the charge of the Rev. Messrs. FITZ and JAMES, would be impossible. Whatever missionary zeal might do thereafter to elevate the negro, and make him a useful and independent citizen, would be zeal of a voluntary kind; neither paid for by the Government, nor stimulated by contracts for the sale of negro labor on the Southern plantations.

In view of this report, so considerate in its tone and spirit towards *all classes* at the South, there is a line of duty clearly pointed out to the Legislatures of the various Southern States. While the discreet class of Bureau agents, as shown in the report, are eager to hand over their judicial powers to the local courts, the laws affecting the negro in his personal and property rights, are still in many cases not what they ought to be, and what they must be. These laws ought to be remedied where they are invidious. Where they are altogether wanting, new laws should be enacted; and this should be done without any outside pressure; and primarily that no military officer superintending the freedmen, can have any excuse for long maintaining a jurisdiction, independent of the local judiciary.

### The Admission of Tennessee.

Mr. BINGHAM, in his remarks in the House on Thursday, on the constitutional amendment, thus spoke of the admission of Tennessee:

> "I trust that the enabling act for the restoration of the States that have been in rebellion will, with amendment, pass this House; so that the day may soon come when Tennessee—*loyal Tennessee, loyal in the very heart of the rebellion*, her mountains and plains blasted by the ravages of war and stained with the blood of her faithful children fallen in the great struggle for the maintenance of the Union—*having already conformed her Constitution and laws to every provision of this amendment*, will at once upon its submission by Congress irrevocably ratify it, and be without further delay represented in Congress by her loyal representatives and Senators, duly elected and duly qualified and ready to take the oath of office prescribed by existing law. *Let that great example be set by Tennessee and it will be worth a hundred thousand votes to the loyal people in the free North.*"

Tennessee has thus, by Mr. BINGHAM's own confession, been "loyal in the very heart of the rebellion," and has "already conformed her constitution and laws to every provision of this amendment." Why then does he insist upon her doing something else before her representatives can be admitted to Congress? Why is a loyal State thus put on a level with the extremest of the rebel States, and her loyal representatives equally with the most bitter rebels, precluded from any share in the legislation of the common country?

It strikes us that it is *in Congress*, rather than in Tennessee, now to set the "great example" of her admission. She has done her part. Her people have adopted a Constitution "republican in form." She has ratified the prohibition of slavery. She has disfranchised men engaged in the rebellion. She has extended civil rights to all her people. She has elected loyal representatives, and they stand ready to take every oath required at their hands. *Why are they excluded?*

If Congress would admit the members from Tennessee and Arkansas without any further delay, stating in a preamble the acts of the State which prompt and justify their admission, it could safely adjourn and leave the Union to reconstruct itself. Every other rebel State could see precisely how it could secure admission also, and the example would be far more potent and useful than any acts of admission which Congress is likely to pass. Then, if the assent of these States is wanted to Constitutional amendments, let something be offered as an equivalent of which they stand in need. Trying to coax the Southern States to surrender political power, concede civil rights, repudiate the rebel debt and disfranchise themselves by the empty offer of a sham representation, is a good deal too much like trying to "catch old birds with chaff."

THE BRITISH REFORM BILL.—Lord RUSSELL's government, it will be seen, have not concluded either to resign or to go to the country with their Reform Bill. Mr. GLADSTONE, it seems, is not afraid of a working majority of *five* members. But he and his colleagues have, at the same time, deemed it prudent to make some concession to the Whig section of the opposition, in the matter of the proposed Redistribution of Seats. The latter measure will be *shown* to the House before the Franchise Bill is pressed in Committee. If the measures, then, do not go *pari passu* through the Lower House, at least no member will be voting in the dark as to the fate in store for his own particular constituency. Some of the more conservative Whigs, such as Mr. BOUVERIE, now express the hope that a compromise satisfactory to both sides of the House will be reached. On this subject the London *Daily News* of the 1st inst. says:

> "Mr. BOUVERIE gave some good advice to the Opposition last evening. He appealed to them in their own interests to try and come to a reasonable adjustment of the question. He is persuaded that if the bill were lost, and the present Government out of office, a settlement of Reform would be as distant as ever, so he makes an earnest appeal to conciliation. It is scarcely probable that this appeal will be accepted; our faith in Laodicean Reform Bills is, we confess, somewhat tepid. But Mr. BOUVERIE's advice is good, nevertheless. We are glad to find that a complete Reform Bill for Scotland and for Ireland is also promised for Monday next; for never has Scotland deserved better of a Liberal Government than in the late division; and of the Irish members only a single Catholic voted for the Amendment. The present week, it seems, will be comparatively quiet and peaceful."

The decision of the Government to go on with their bill will enable them to test the sincerity of those members who deserted them on the second reading; and if ultimate defeat in the House should come, then an appeal to the people will be as available after that as it is now.

### AMUSEMENTS.

The season wanes steadily to a close. It does not seem possible to revive it. New-Yorkers are bent on leaving the City, and our regular visitors from the country have not yet begun to arrive. Under the circumstances, Mr. GRAU has perhaps done as well as could be expected, although the result will be far different to what he deserved. We have kept a sufficient record of the past week at the Academy, and need not further refer to the performances there, except to say that even Saturday's *matinée* failed to excite the slightest interest. Let us hope that things will to-night change for the better. VERDI's opera of "Il Ballo in Maschera" is to be played.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' last grand concert takes place to-night at Irving Hall. So far as good and important music is concerned, it has hardly been surpassed. Mr. THOMAS has worked bravely in the cause of art, and with the reward which generally attends this difficult species of labor, no recompense except self-content. The entertainment to-night is in the shape of a benefit, although not so announced, and it will, we hope, attract the attention of all Mr. THOMAS' friends. For the rest there is ample provision. It is seldom, at any period of the season, so good a programme is placed before the public. It opens with NICOLAI's Festival Overture for orchestra, chorus and organ. Mr. CARLYLE PETERSILEA then makes his *début* in HENSELT's beautiful piano-forte concerto in F minor. The first part ends with the entire music by BEETHOVEN to GOETHE's drama of "Egmont." The connecting poem will be recited by Miss ROSE ETTINGE, who has kindly consented to perform this important office. In the second part we have the following attractive *morceaux*, the march and chorus from the "Ruins of Athens," LISZT's arrangement of the "Erl King," performed by Mr. PETERSILEA. Recitative and *rondo*, by MOZART, sung by Miss BRAINERD, and the "Hallelujah" chorus by HANDEL. Miss BRAINERD also sings the incidental songs in the "Egmont" music. The choruses will be rendered by the members of the Mendelssohn Union, under the direction of Mr. WM. BERGE.

Mr. CHARLES READE's drama of "It is Never Too Late to Mend," has kept its place during the last week on the bills of Wallack's Theatre, and will, we think, continue to do so in spite of its many inequalities. As a dramatist, Mr. READE has always been considered to the worst advantage. He knows but little about the conduct of a plot, and is led away easily by a rhetorical situation. These facts were discovered many years ago by every one except Mr. READE, who was concerned too much with his animosity against critics to pay much attention to what they said. Nevertheless, he accepted the narrative form as the one best adapted to his powers. We need not speak of the many charming romances which he has since written—the earlier ones derived from plays, which as plays, were unsuccessful. The merited popularity which he has thus attained, has induced him to reverse the process, and to produce now a play from a story. But the faults we have referred to are conspicuous in the effort. What would be good narrative in a tale, becomes bad dialogue in a play; and the vehement elaboration which we accept with delight in the one, leads to an anti-climax in the other. The action is tardy; so sluggish indeed, that no one is carried onward by it; the points of concentration, on the other hand, are numerous. The author is always prepared to "spread himself," and whilst engaged in that personally agreeable business, loses all thought of the consequences. Any one act of this drama could be played separately, or the *suits* changed without compromising the author. It will be seen, therefore, that although it has its defects as a continuous entertainment, it has also its merits as a literary production. Mr. READE cannot be dull. Whenever there is danger of being so, he lashes himself into a rage, and belches defiance at every one. He is more of an iconoclast than a reformer, and would rather punch the head of his fellow-man than touch his heart. Not caring much about what is wrong in the world, he picks up with the strangest topics for his humanitarian brass knuckles. He wrote a novel expressly to expose the elephant, and to show that that hitherto respectable animal was an impostor; a vile and intolerable humbug; a creature who was a disgrace to the zoological world, a dull, venomous, ignorant, besotted brute. In the "eighth commandmen" he demonstrated all the same things concerning his literary and critical *confreres*. In "Very Hard Cash" he exposed to the lurid light of his imagination the evils of the private mad-house system, and so on to "It is Never Too Late to Mend," where he "pitches in" to the penitentiary system of England—with what truthfulness we know not, but with a vehemence which is interesting. Why he should have contrasted it with the British Colonial system, which appears to be kindly—unless to induce a higher order of crime—we know not. But as we have remarked before, Mr. READE is an iconoclast, not a reformer. He does not care about a new system, but he is determined not to have the old one. By smashing everything into small pieces he provides the gorgeous material for his kaleidoscopic romances, and that suffices. He lays aside his pen after a thousand hours of labor, with a profound sense of its usefulness; and the reader throws down the volume with a mingled sense of its beauties, its billingsgate and its buncomb. Very few men can write such trenchant English.

The drama has been shortened since the first night, and has gained materially by the process. The first act reveals the plot—which is mediocre to a degree—and the last developes it. The intervening three acts could be extracted bodily without deranging the general plan. They take place in an English model prison, and amid the gold gullies of Australia. Each act has its particular interest, but there is neither continuity nor purpose in the action; or at all events sufficient to justify a delay of three hours between the first scene and the last. Mr. READE is fond of describing passing scenes. Every one who has read the "Cloister and the Hearth" will remember with what felicity he does so. The scenes reproduced at Mr. WALLACK's theatre are in the highest degree picturesque. In a stage point of view we very much doubt if anything has been seen so good. The Homestead scene of the first act; the Prison scene of the second, and the Australian one of the third, with its real waterfall and startling solar effects, have certainly never been surpassed. The minor scenes are also painted with extraordinary attention to details. The acting too is fully equal to the reputation of the theatre. Mr. FISHER has seldom been seen to better advantage. Miss HENRIQUES in a small part threw into it much grace and naturalness. Mr. ROBINSON seemed to lack earnestness, but was nevertheless acceptable. So too was Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. HOLLAND and others whom we need not enumerate.

The announcements at the various places of amusement to-night are as follows: At Wallack's Theatre, "It is Never Too Late to Mend;" at the Winter Garden, the "Connie Soogah" enters upon its last week—the drama of "Rory O'More" being in preparation; at the Olympic Theatre, the "Three Guardsmen" (do not forget Mrs. WOOD's benefit on Friday evening;) at Niblo's Garden, the "Lady of Lyons," with Miss VERNON and Mr. J. C. COWPER. Mr. CHARLES DILLON will make his *début* here on Wednesday evening. At Barnum's Museum a new spectacular drama called "Bendito" will be produced this afternoon; at the New-Bowery Theatre the great drama of "Faustus;" at the Old Bowery Theatre the drama of "Rosina Meadows," with Miss FANNY HERRING, the burlesque of "Camille," and a new afterpiece called the "Dutch Statue;" at the New-York Circus and at the Minstrel Halls there are changes which will interest the *habitues*. Particulars can be found in our regular advertising columns. It is also announced that the Alleghanians have arrived and will give a week's entertainment in Brooklyn.

The continued indisposition of Miss BATEMAN renders it impossible for that popular young artiste to resume her engagement at Niblo's Garden during the present season. She has indeed already taken her departure for a hygenic establishment, where she will remain until the Fall. The loss has been a serious one to the management, the actress and the public. We are glad to hear that Miss BATEMAN has abandoned the intention of retiring from the stage—at least for the present. She will appear in New-York and visit the principal cities of the Union during the next Winter season.

The new French theatre is rapidly approaching completion. Mr. GRAU is the principal lessee, and in all probability will open the house in September with Mme. RISTORI. It is, at all events, certain that this great tragedienne will visit the United States under Mr. GRAU's management during the present year, commencing early in September. The last deposits have been made, and all the preliminary conditions of this important engagement complied with.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS plays twice this week at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—on the 18th and 19th instants. "Solon Shingle" and a farce will be given on each evening.

English opera is promised at the new French theatre, under Mr. DRAPER's management, commencing on the 24th of the present month.

A most interesting series of concerts, illustrating the Cathedral music of the Church of England, and consequently of the Protestant Episcopal Church here, will be given at Irving Hall on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, the present week. Dr. CUTLER delivers an explanatory lecture on the subject, similar to that which two years since he gave to the congregation of Trinity Church. The choir consists of upward of one hundred voices, men and boys, many of them the best that are known. Some of the finest compositions of the Church will be interpreted. Dr. CUTLER's well-known enthusiasm in the cause justifies the best expectations concerning the interpretation of all the pieces.

EXPLANATORY.—We desire to say that in publishing the card of M. C. STANLEY on Saturday, we had no purpose of indorsing any of its statements concerning Mr. B. WOOD. It is not our habit or our purpose to give currency to charges against personal character. We have had a great many political differences with Mr. WOOD, and probably shall have a great many more, but we wage no warfare upon his private character.

### FORTRESS MONROE.

**A Stabbing Affair at Hampton—The Norfolk Press on Underwood's Charge to the Grand Jury.**

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 11.

A serious fracas occurred at Hampton yesterday afternoon, between J. LAKMIER, the Deputy Sheriff, and a merchant doing business in Washington. The latter was stabbed in four different places.

The Press of Norfolk are nearly unanimous in condemning the charge made by Judge UNDERWOOD before the Grand Jury, at the opening session of the Court.

The steamer *Rapidan* was detained by towing a vessel which she had fallen in with in distress. The vessel was towed to Norfolk.

**From the Pacific Coast.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 12.

The steamer *Del Norte* has arrived from Crescent City, with $3,850 in treasure.

Also arrived, ship *Premier*.

The local woolen mills are running to the extent of their capacity cotton goods. The product of Oakland Mill, such as heavy brown sheetings, are selling at 25c. LEONARD & SONS' sperm candles sold to-day at 30c. cash. Market for Refined Sugar weakening. Yellow Metal brought at auction 25¼c. cash. Flour in fair demand. Wheat steady—extreme price $1 80 per 100 lbs. for Bakers' Extra.

Mining stocks better. Ophir, $595; Chollar, $325; Belcher, $330; Yellow Jacket, $720; Imperial, $135; Empire Mill, $175. Legal Tenders, 78¾ and firm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, May 13.

Judge SAWYER, of the Fourth District Court, yesterday, decided that the Military Bill of the last Legislature was valid, notwithstanding it contained amendments which never passed the Assembly, and one section repeals the statute imposing a military poll-tax.

**Fires.**

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, May 13.

A fire this morning destroyed four stores in the Emerson Block, Broad-street, occupied for manufacturing purposes. The whole loss is from $25,000 to $30,000.

ELMIRA, Sunday, May 13.

A fire broke out at 6 o'clock last evening in the hardware-store of AYRAULT & ROSE, on Lake-street. Four buildings, occupied by H. & F. BRICKWEDDE, hardware; AYRAULT & ROSE, (two buildings,) hardware, and T. COWAN, auction-store, were badly damaged by fire and water; loss $18,000; fully insured in New-York and Eastern companies.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 13.

The works of the Marine Dock Company, in South Carondelet, seven miles below the city, together with the steamer *Jennie Dean*, on the ways, were burned last night. Loss on the machinery and buildings of the dock company, $60,000; no insurance. The steamer was valued at $60,000; not insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

**Found Drowned.**

FORT HAMILTON, Sunday, May 13.

The body of a man was found at Bay Ridge to-day. Deceased was dressed in army pants, blouse, drawers and socks, and wore a moustache.

Another body was found at Fort Hamilton, dressed in a black coat, dark corded pants, gray vest, and marked on the arm "C. Y., Bat. D, 5th U. S. Art." The verdict in each case was "found drowned."

### FENIANISM.

**Movements of the C. O. I. R., James Stephens, Esq.—Distinguished Visitors—Arrangements for the Grand Festival at Jones' Wood.**

Great interest still attaches in Irish circles to the movements and actions of their idolized chief, Mr. JAMES STEPHENS. This gentleman's record in Ireland, and his well-known devotion to the cause so dear to Irish hearts, has placed him in a position which gives him the control of all persons and matters pertaining to the Irish Republic. His advent here is a death-blow to all those who have assumed or attempted a leadership in this country. The Fenians *en masse* are sick and tired of the quarrels which have been going on, and it is thought by those who claim a knowledge of the matter that a consolidation of the entire Irish-American interests here will be effected, to be under the control of Mr. STEPHENS. The Roberts Senate has been called together for the purpose of taking some definite action in reference to Mr. STEPHENS' ideas, but as yet a quorum has not been found. The estray members have been telegraphed for, and will doubtless reach the scene of action in time to consult with the Central Organizer to-day.

Yesterday Mr. STEPHENS received a few visitors, among whom were BENJAMIN VICUNA MACKENNA and RUPERT VERGARA, of the Chili Embassy, who expressed to Mr. STEPHENS their sympathy for Ireland, and wished him success in his endeavors to found a Republic in the Green Isle. A large number of lady guests of the Metropolitan, also paid their respects to the C. O. I. R.

For the greater part of the day, Mr. STEPHENS was engaged at No. 814 Broadway, with various Fenian Committees who have been entrusted by the Brotherhood with the duty of investigating the affairs of the late Col. O'MAHONEY. The committee reported progress, and after receiving further instructions, were directed to close the duty in their hands as speedily as possible. A financial report was also laid before Mr. STEPHENS, which report, after having been reviewed by him, will be presented to the public.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed to prepare for the grand festival at Jones' Wood, on Tuesday next, have prepared their programme and made every preparation for an immense crowd to be present. Mr. STEPHENS will, on that occasion, devote two hours to the reception of his friends at the committee rooms, whence he will be escorted to the Speaker's stand by a detail of men made from each one of the Manhattan Circles. Four stands will be erected for the speakers, and Mr. STEPHENS will make a short address at each. His main speech, however, will be given at stand No. 1, where he will elucidate "The State and Necessities of the Cause at Home and Abroad." He will also relate his adventures in Ireland, and the manner of his escape from that country. The names of other speakers have not yet been made known, but each stand will be amply provided with eloquence. Fenian Circles, Irish Regiments and Celtic Societies without number will be in attendance, and as an admission fee of fifty cents per head will be charged, it is expected that a large sum will be realized. Whatever sum the net proceeds amount to will be turned over to Mr. STEPHENS, for the benefit of the Irish Republic. It is believed that this meeting will cement the Brotherhood completely, and unite the contending elements in harmony. If such a result be accomplished, Mr. STEPHENS, on leaving the city, will appoint a Deputy to represent him in the administration of Fenian affairs. This Deputy will probably be Col. THOMAS J. KELLY, formerly a staff officer in the volunteer force of our army, and who has, for some months, been in active co-operation with Mr. STEPHENS in Ireland, and enjoys the entire confidence of the C. O. I. R. Mr. KELLY is represented to be an able and energetic man, who thoroughly understands Irish affairs, and in whom the Brotherhood can place the most implicit confidence. How his appointment as Head Centre will be received by the Brotherhood here is exceedingly questionable. Men who have given their time and energies to the establishment of Fenianism in America, will scarcely relish being superseded by one who is a stranger to them. After having taken a carriage drive yesterday afternoon, Mr. STEPHENS spent the evening at the house of a friend, where he met several gentlemen of influence among his Hibernian brethren, with whom he discussed the prospects of the cause.

# WASHINGTON NEWS.

## The Brief Suspension of Congressional Business.

## Probably no Quorum in the House Before Tuesday.

## The Senate Far Behind on Important Bills.

## How Mr. Stevens Coaxed Democrats To His Assistance.

## DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE WITH MEXICO.

## Letters Between Secretary Seward and Minister Romero.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 13.

HOUSE CLEANING.

The hall of the House of Representatives, in Summer order, will be ready for occupancy to-morrow, but from the number of members out of town there is some doubt if a quorum be present.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The reconstruction joint resolution is not likely to be reached in the Senate to-morrow, unless specially called up. The Senate is much behind the House in the matter of business, much more time having been consumed there in long and useless discussions. At present the Appropriation Bills which have all passed the House, are pressing upon the consideration of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—CLARK'S HYDROSTATIC PRINTING EXPERIMENTS.

The bill making appropriations for Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses, will be called up in the Senate to-morrow, and either considered at once or set as the special order for a given day this week. In this bill, as it passed the House, there is an appropriation of two million dollars for expenses for issuing Treasury notes and authorized loans, with a proviso "that no further expenditures shall be made for the experimental system of hydrostatic printing by the Treasury Department until such experiments shall have been definitely authorized by law, and a distinct appropriation made therefor." This proviso is eminently proper, and was adopted by the House unanimously as a means of putting a stop to the reckless and almost unlimited expenditure of the public money under the direction of SPENCER M. CLARK, of the Treasury Printing Bureau, in making futile efforts to establish the system of hydrostatic printing in the Treasury Department. I have heretofore shown the stubborn persistence on the part of CLARK in experimenting with the hydrostatic presses, and the enormous expenditures he has been permitted to fasten upon the public. In the face of facts susceptible of the plainest proof, showing the propriety of the proviso above set forth, Mr. CLARK has succeeded in getting the proviso struck out by the Senate Finance Committee. What showing he made has not come to light; but it is to be hoped that when the bill comes up for consideration in the Senate the action of the House will be concurred in, otherwise the enormous and reckless expenditures on the hydrostatic system will be continued.

MR. STEVENS AND HIS DEMOCRATIC ASSISTANTS.

On Wednesday last while the debate upon the reconstruction plan was progressing in the House, Hon. THAD. STEVENS was observed seated in the midst of the Democrats on their side of the hall, giving them pleasant entertainment in the way of jokes and anecdotes, whereat the Democratic brethren were hugely delighted, and drew close about the Radical Head Centre. Mr. STEVENS having worked up the social feeling to the highest tension, and to the delectation of his admirers, managed to slip in a little suggestion of a plan, by which the Radicals and the Democrats could work together upon the vote to be taken on the proposed amendments to the Constitution. It is understood that in this little seemingly impromptu gathering, the plan was agreed upon between Mr. STEVENS and a few of the Copperheadish class of Democrats, which resulted in carrying the joint resolution triumphantly through the House, the object of the Democrats being to send the resolution to the people in as odious a form as possible, and the purpose of the Radical chief being to present a proposition to the country that will be defeated before the people, but nevertheless serve his great purpose of keeping the South out in the cold indefinitely.

THE WHITE HOUSE QUIET FOR ONCE.

To-night, for the first time in several weeks, the White House is nearly free from importunate visitors. Mr. JOHNSON this evening stoutly and continually refused to be annoyed by the unseasonable callers, and it is hoped that for his own repose and the welfare of his real friends, he will adopt the practice of refusing to receive visitors indiscriminately at night, as has been his custom lately. Out of pure good nature the President has permitted himself to be bored until near midnight every evening for near two months past. Most of those who thus annoy him have axes to grind, and many of them are political adventurers who would sink any boat that they are allowed to get into. Some of the same faces of this latter class are seen nearly every night at the White House, accompanied by a half-dozen followers, clamorous to get an audience with the President, and often succeeding, much to the annoyance of those who call upon legitimate honest business and who are crowded out. The political hucksters should be content with an audience once in a while and not persist in taxing the President's time and patience every night, and crowding out their betters.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President spent most of the day in company with Secretary SEWARD, with whom he rode out of the city several miles for relaxation.

YOUR NEW COLLECTOR.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., Collector, accompanied by his accomplished daughters, left here this evening in the train for New-York. Mr. SMYTHE and daughters were guests of the President's family last night.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

The last installment of documents relative to Mexico makes between 500 and 600 pages. It appears from this mass of correspondence that, on the 5th of January, Mr. ROMERO sent documents to Mr. SEWARD showing in the first place, that the assassination of Gen. ARTEAGA was an accomplished fact notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to conceal it; and moreover, that it was premeditated and executed by orders from Mexico, or by the command of the French General-in-Chief of the invading army, or by the French agent in that city, on whom they try to lay the responsibility of their conduct. He adds that the assassins have not had the manliness to assume the responsibility of their crime, but have tried to conceal it or impose the guilt of it upon an unhappy traitor officer, who has joined the conquerors of his country. In a subsequent communication, dated Feb. 20, transmitting to Mr. SEWARD additional documents in order to keep the United States Government informed of the conduct of the invaders of Mexico, he says:

I now call your attention to the inconsistency of treating the Mexicans as belligerents, after having once denied them that right. The French agent, MAXIMILIAN, after having denied all rights of belligerents to the soldiers of the Republic, whom he proclaims as bandits in his decree of the 3d of October, and shoots without trial in conformity with his decree, even though they belong to regularly organized forces, now negotiates a formal exchange of prisoners with Gen. REVA PALACIO, whom he calls "General," and flatters with courteous language for his humanity to French prisoners. To say the least, this signifies an acknowledgment of the rights of belligerents to the forces of the Republican army. The evident object of this inconsistency is to gain the release of the French prisoners; and it is an open confession, forced from these invaders of the Mexican soil, that these forces defending the independence of their country are not disorganized bandits or highway robbers, as they assert, and it is unjust and absurd to deny them the consideration usually extended to all belligerents throughout the civilized world.

On the 10th of March Mr. ROMERO addressed Mr. SEWARD as follows:

MR. SECRETARY: As a specimen of the manner in which the so-called decrees of the usurper MAXIMILIAN, issued Oct. 3, 1865, ordering the execution of all Mexicans who defend the independence of their country, is carried out, I have the honor to inclose to you with this note the death sentence pronounced against Col. CARLOS GARIGA COS, and the mode of its execution, contained in an extract from *La Sombra*, a paper published in the City of Mexico. The Colonel was 25 years of age. He had once served in the ranks of the Interventionists; but afterward reflecting on his duty as a Mexican, he joined the defenders of independence. He was subsequently taken prisoner, condemned and executed in the irregular way shown by the annexed document. I refrain from commenting on what is here improperly called a trial, and which is nothing but real assassination, as it was done in accordance with the so-called decree which is already known to the Government of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD replies, March 14, 1866:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of Jan. 5 and 22d, Feb. 20, and March 10, 1866, with their inclosures, which relate to the decree issued Oct. 3d, 1865, by the so-called Emperor of Mexico, and in which the penalty of death is declared against all Mexicans found in arms and defending the integrity and independence of their country against the forcible intervention of France in that republic. You further inform me that this penalty has actually been visited upon Maj.-Gen. JOSE MARIA ARTEAGA and several of his companions in arms, recently made prisoners by the French. In reply, it is scarcely necessary for me to assure you that the Government of the United States deeply regrets the untimely fate which has overtaken these brave champions in the cause of liberty and Republican institutions in Mexico, and fully deprecates the practice of a system of warfare so little in consonance with the usage of enlightened States. I beg in answer to state that the subject will receive the attention to which it is so justly entitled from this Government, and meanwhile have the honor to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Señor M. ROMERO, &c., Washington, D. C.

The following correspondence took place between Gen. WEITZEL and Gen. MEJIA:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE RIO GRANDE, BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 2, 1866.

GENERAL: I understand that you have taken seventeen prisoners from the Liberal forces, and that you intend to execute them. In the name of the entire civilized world, I protest against such a horrible act of barbarity. I believe it will stamp the Power which you represent with infamy forever. To execute Mexicans, fighting in their own country and for the freedom of their country against a foreign Power, is an act which at this age will meet with universal execration. I cannot permit this to be done under the eye of my Government without on its behalf entering this solemn protest.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL, Major-Gen. Commanding.

To Major-Gen. TOMAS MEJIA, Commanding Line of the Rio Grande.

IMPERIAL ARMY OF MEXICO, DIVISION MEJIA, HEADQUARTERS MATAMORAS, Jan. 2, 1866.

GENERAL: I acknowledge the receipt of your communication this day. I find myself under the necessity of repelling energetically the participation which you pretend to take on the internal concerns of this country. The business to which the protest in your note refers, has now been brought before competent tribunals, and no one has a right to suspend the proceedings, for your individual cognition. I will add that the persons in question are accused of having taken, by force of arms, thirteen wagons and twenty-six mules, and robbed thirteen persons. It would be very strange, General, if, in the middle of this nineteenth century, the bandits and fighting robbers are to receive help and protection from the civilized world. By the same occasion, I see myself obliged to remind you of the contents of the letter I had the honor to address you on the 21st of last December. I shall return without answer all communications of the character and couched in the language of the one now before me. Accept, General, my esteem and consideration,

TOMAS MEJIA,

General Com'ding the Line of the Rio Grande.

To Major-Gen. WEITZEL, Commanding the Western District of Texas, Brownsville.

SANTA ANNA AND MAXIMILIAN.

Gen. SANTA ANNA was, as is known, a professedly strong adherent of MAXIMILIAN several years ago, but subsequently deserted His Imperial Highness. What his business is in the United States at this time, has not yet transpired in Washington. M. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, has received no communication concerning him. There is no reason to believe that he has come to this country in an official character.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The following orders and changes have recently been announced in the Marine Corps: Capt. D. McCOHEN, relieved from Pacific Squadron, to report to New-York barracks; First Lieut. BARTLETT detached from marine barracks, Boston, and ordered to the steamer *Chattanooga*, at Philadelphia; First Lieut. H. C. CATHERNE detached from headquarters, Washington, and ordered to proceed to Chicago and establish a marine receiving rendezvous for the Western States. The last named appointment will extend to the "able bodied men of the West," and afford an excellent opportunity of entering the regular navy.

COLORADO.

The Senators elect from Colorado emphatically deny the imputation thrown upon them and members of Congress to the effect that there was a political bargain or agreement to secure votes for the passage of the bill for the admission of the State. They further state that their call upon the President, to which allusion has been made by some of the newspapers, was simply to present such facts and documents as show the population, substantial wealth and permanent prosperity of Colorado, and had no reference whatever to politics.

RELIEVING THE DESTITUTE.

Gen. HOWARD has begun the distribution of the $25,000 appropriated by Congress for the relief of destitute and suffering freedmen in this District. A Board has been appointed, with Dr. REYBURN, Chief Medical Officer of the Bureau, as President, and the city divided into four districts, with a Superintendent for each. Every case of destitution reported is thus thoroughly examined, and the relief afforded is granted with care and discrimination.

FENIANISM IN WASHINGTON.

The Wolf Tone and Red Hand Circles of the District of Columbia have joined in an appeal to the Fenian Brotherhood, whose zeal had considerably abated, announcing a crisis and exhorting union in one grand struggle for the independence of Ireland. They forcibly declare in favor of ROBERTS and SWEENEY. The promise is thrown out, apart from this appeal, that a real Fenian army will soon take the field, and contributions are accordingly solicited for the comfort of the soldiers.

LECTURE BY HENRY A. WISE.

Gen. HENRY A. WISE delivered a lecture last night at the Orphan Asylum at Alexandria. It is represented that he spoke of the war as simply a conflict of sovereignties, saying he was not responsible for his acts as an individual. In obeying the voice of his State he had made no confessions and taken no test oath, and there was no power to make him take one. He was no traitor, nor were those who fought for the South; nor had he taken an oath of allegiance, for he was no foreigner to be naturalized. At the conclusion of the lecture Senator STANSBURY, of Delaware, made a speech in opposition to those whom he characterized as Radicals.

A SPLENDID HORSE FOR GEN. GRANT.

A magnificent horse arrived here to-day, which was sent by the Mexican Gen. CARVAJAL as a present to Gen. GRANT. The horse is a descendant from pure Arabian stock, and is the same that Gen. CARVAJAL rode through all his campaigns.

### From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 13.

Sailed—*George Cromwell* and *Evening Star* for New York. Among the passengers by the latter is W. H. C. KING, editor and proprietor of the New-Orleans *Times*.

### The Steamer Costa Rica.

The following is an extract from a private letter received from our fellow-citizens HENRY A. COIT, Esq., who went out, accompanied by his wife, on the last trip of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Costa Rica*, on a pleasure trip to California:

"STEAMSHIP COSTA RICA, Wednesday, April 18.

* * With regard to this ship itself, I must say—and I say in all sincerity—that I have been most agreeably disappointed as to her qualities and title to the public favor of the traveling world. I had been told that she rolled quickly and deeply, that she was altogether an uneasy and uncomfortable ship for the conveyance of passengers, dirty and infested with vermin, &c. Now, in answer to these false reports and base libels, I do say for myself, as an old traveler by sea and by land, and a little bit of a sailor withal, that I never was on board of a ship in my life, of her own or even greater tonnage, that is *easier* in her movements, rolling or pitching into a head sea, than is the *Costa Rica*.

With regard to the officers of the ship, from first to last, fore and aft, the general service, in the Engineering and Steward's departments, no impartial person, it seems to me, is authorized to speak otherwise than in terms of commendation; and, in conclusion, I would add that all these essential good qualifications being admitted, and the staunchness of the vessel's hull, as well as the smooth, steady working of her engine, (than which there can hardly be constructed a better,) being apparent to any intelligent and reasonable man, nothing, in my judgment, remain to be said to place the *Costa Rica* in the position which she is entitled to occupy in the estimation of travelers."

### The Accident to the City of Washington.

*From the Liverpool Mercury, May 1.*

On Saturday last, Mr. MAIN, the purser of the *City of Washington*, arrived in Liverpool from Queenstown, where he, together with the passengers of the *City of Washington*, had been landed by the steamer *Propontis* on the previous evening. Mr. MAIN states that the first serious mishap that occurred to the ship was the carrying away bodily of the propeller, and the second and most serious of the dangers was when a tremendous sea struck the ship and carried away the rudder. A jury-rudder was shipped, and everything done that was possible to replace the steering apparatus. When the *Propontis* hove in sight Capt. ROSKELL thought it more prudent to transfer his passengers, while he and his crew unanimously agreed to stay by the ship; in fact, many of the passengers had such confidence in the vessel, Captain, officers and crew, that it was much against their will that they left the ship. During the whole of the voyage, and up to the time when the passengers were transferred to the *Propontis*, the *City of Washington* had never shipped a sea. Those now on board are well provisioned, and as the ship is in first-rate condition, excepting the loss of the propeller and rudder, there is no reason to entertain a doubt against her turning up all right at Queenstown in a day or two.

## POLICE COURTS.

### Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A STREET PREACHER ARRESTED.

EDWARD FALCONER, the notorious street-preacher, and EDWARD KILLIP, his assistant, were arrested yesterday morning by Officers McCLOUD and KENNALLY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, on a charge of disturbing the public peace. The prisoners were holding forth to a promiscuous gathering of citizens in East-street, near the East River, and the crowd becoming very disorderly the officers desired FALCONER and KILLIP to desist, but they persistently refusing the Police were compelled to take them into custody. While on their way to the Station-house the audience followed, yelling and hooting. On being arraigned before the Court the accused were required to furnish $500 bail each for their future good behavior.

A VIOLENT SON-IN-LAW.

On Saturday evening JOHN MARTIN went to the residence of NICHOLAS CLARK, his father-in-law, No. 90 Monroe-street, to see his wife. While in the premises MARTIN began quarreling with his wife and attempted to beat her; Mr. CLARK interfered, when the son-in-law drew a knife and stabbed CLARK in the neck and arm, inflicting severe wounds. Officer COMBS, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested MARTIN, and he was held to answer at the Court of General Sessions in the sum of $1,500 bail.

BURGLARY IN HOUSTON-STREET.

A forcible entrance was effected on Saturday night into the cigar-store of SAMUEL STERN, of No. 421 East Houston-street, by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off about $68 worth of tobacco. About midnight Officer GOLDBERG, of the Eleventh Precinct, saw JOHN MURPHY carrying a bag under his arm, when he arrested him, and found that the bag contained the tobacco stolen from Mr. STERN's store. Committed for trial in default of bail.

### The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ARREST OF EMIGRANT RUNNERS.

Sergt. SCHOONMAKER and Officers SULLIVAN and SHAW, of the Harbor Police, arrested WM. DORAN, MICHEAL LEE, WM. O'CONNOR, JAMES MINGSLEY, DANIEL NOONAN and DANIEL O'CONNOR, on a charge of having boarded an emigrant ship lying off Castle Garden. Committed for trial in default of bail.

### Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A KNOCK-DOWN ROBBERY.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning PATRICK KEOGAN was assaulted in Thirty-fourth-street, near Seventh-avenue, by two brothers, named EDWARD and GENNALE KENNEDY, who knocked him down and took from him a pair of pantaloons and vest, which he was carrying to his residence, No. 465 West Forty-second-street. KEOGAN called loudly for help, when Officer DELANEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, came up and arrested the highwaymen, also recovering the stolen property. Committed for trial without bail.

### The Young Men's Christian Association.

SERMON BY REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.

The anniversary discourse of the Young Men's Christian Association, of this City, was preached by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, last evening, to a large and attentive congregation. He adopted as his text the following:

Entreat the younger men as brethren.—I Timothy v. 1.

What Timothy had been to Paul, these Young Mens' Christian Associations were to the Church. The one was subordinate to the other; a helper in the service of Christ. That Association did not interfere with the efforts of any other organization while it was in sympathy with all. It aimed at the salvation of young men by young men; it followed Timothy as he followed Paul, and as Paul followed Christ. The preacher proceeded to consider the text as an absolute rule for just the kind of work which that Association proposed; and as an absolute rule it was addressed to youth. A great responsibility rested upon every Christian young man in reference to others of his own generation. It was estimated that there were in this City 112,000 young men between the ages of 15 and 30 years. To entrap these (for the vast majority of their customers were between these limits) there were or had been, blessed be God for the Excise Law, 223 concert-saloons with female attendants, 10,000 porter-houses and bar-rooms, 20 theatres, and nearly 40,000 confessed prostitutes. There was a large traffic in obscene books and papers, which were openly exposed for sale on many streets, and exercised a very wide and debasing influence sometimes where they might least expect to find them. A young man, coming from a quiet country village, where vice was under the social ban, recognized and avoided, was entered as a clerk in one of our large business houses. His employers regarded him as a machine, out of which at the least possible expense, the largest amount of work was to be secured. His fellow clerks first made him the victim of their jests; ridiculed him out of all independence; allured him by sensual descriptions, and then opened the way to lust and crime, all the time quieting his conscience with that Satanic suggestion "that a personal knowledge of vice was necessary to enable him to judge wisely and avoid understandingly," and that "*now* was a safe time to acquire such knowledge, while he was unknown and far away from the watchful eyes and warning voice of home. The cold cheerlessness of a boarding-house, and the intercourse with fellow-boarders just beginning to form habits of dissipation, who were yet frank, generous and social, always ready with a kind word, an invitation to the drinking saloon, the theatre or the dance-house. All these things drove and drew him into the whirlpool of sensuality and sin. To withstand all this the little that could be done was in an infinite disproportion to the demand.

The preacher referred to another class of young men. There is a young man of perhaps 20 years of age. He is your son or somebody's son. His life is one of self-indulgent pleasure. As an excuse he may call himself a student, and be enrolled in some of our institutions of learning, or he may be supported by you in his idleness because there is no need of effort on his part, and he has no particular adaptation for any sort of work. His mornings are spent in stupid sleep and lounging laziness. He strolls about the streets to exhibit his disgrace; belongs to some one of those outposts of hell—the fashionable clubs of the City—daily spends hours in its besotting entertainments; is too senseless to seek manly pleasure, but occupies himself in the drawing-rooms of those silly enough to receive him, and every night eagerly seeks some new sensation of polite or polluting vice, until everything good within him of mind, heart or soul is lost, and men look upon him but to laugh. This is the best side of his life. God forbid, if you know not the rest, that I should be the one to reveal it.

The text was not only an absolute call addressed to youth in like case with us all, for besides placing the burden upon us, it taught us how to bear it. The young men must be entreated as *brethren*.

The preacher then proposed a plan for the arrest of young men from destruction, in the following language: What have you now to invite the attendance of a youth who cares nothing for literature, or art, or intelligent conversation? His tastes may be low, grovelling, but to abuse and neglect them is not the way to elevate them. You must appear to gratify them for a while and so lead him upward in his search for pleasure until he sees the folly of his former course. Such centres of moral and Christian influence and enjoyment should be as accessible as the dens of infamy. There should be at least one such fraternity room in every ward of the City. It should be in a conspicuous location, handsomely furnished, brilliantly lighted, provided with all the present facilities for study, social intercourse, and conversation. But, in addition to all this, I believe—in this matter I speak only for myself—that with each of these rooms there should be connected a well-appointed gymnasium and bowling alley, with opportunities for the games of chess and draughts and dominoes. All will unite in the innocence and wholesome influence of these recreations. About others there is doubt. Here we are safe. Why should we not introduce them as an offset to vice? Are not the children of this world wiser in their generation than the children of light?

The eloquent discourse was concluded by the reminder, that go where you would the uncalled children of Jesus were there. The mark of His grace was upon many a soul still careless and unconcerned. He had many people yet in captivity to lust, and it was our new instinct as brethren in those best of bonds to deliver from the bands of death sons of the same spiritual Lord, and bid them stand up in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made his people free.

The foregoing contains but a meagre idea of the finished, eloquent and sensible discourse of Rev. Mr. TYNG. It was listened to with the utmost attention, and the earnestness of the preacher was such as to commend some of his home-truths as things too easily recognized by persons having knowledge of city life.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW STEAMER WILLIAM PENN.—The new steamer *William Penn*, of the London and New-York Steamship Company's Line, was thrown open to public inspection on Saturday. The vessel was built at the Company's yard in Waterford, Ireland, and is 333 feet in length, 40 feet breadth of beam, 27 feet depth of hold, and draws 21 feet when laden. The engines are 450 horse power nominally; they can be worked up to 1,500. 1,000 steerage and 121 first and second cabin passengers can be accommodated. The members of the Company are Quakers, and hence the name of *William Penn*. The cost of the *Penn* was nearly $400,000. There are three other vessels on the line at present, the *Atlanta*, *Bellona* and *Cella*. The *William Penn* is the pioneer of four others now building in Waterford, which are to be similar to her in all respects. As soon as the new vessels are ready two of the old ones, the *Bellona* and *Cella* will be withdrawn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Alumni Association of the Columbia College Law School held its regular annual meeting on Friday evening, and after reappointing most of the old officers, elected as Orator for the next year, (May, 1867,) H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq., with JACOB C. GROSS, Esq., as alternate. The meeting then adjourned to the Maison Doree for the annual dinner preceding commencement.

A CASE OF POISON.—On Saturday afternoon Officer McCARTY, of the Third Precinct, found an unknown man, about 25 years of age, lying in a state of insensibility in the doorway of No. 133 Reade-street. The man was taken to the New-York Hospital, when it was found that he was suffering from the effects of a quantity of laudanum. No clue could be obtained as to the means by which the laudanum was administered.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—WM. DELANY, residing at No. 170 Bleecker-street, while suffering under a temporary fit of insanity on Saturday evening, jumped into the East River at the foot of Clinton-street, with the evident intention of committing a suicide. Officers CONNOR, of the Seventh, and CRAIG, of the Fourth Precinct, succeeded in rescuing DELANY, and removed him to the Bellevue Hospital.

MISS McKENNA'S CONCERT.—Miss TERESA McKENNA will give her annual concert at Dodworth's Hall this evening, assisted by Miss POTTER, Miss BOUTON, Miss INSLEE, Mr. MORSE, Mr. HEIMER and Mr. BROWN. The programme comprises some choice pieces and, to add to the interest of the occasion, Mr. JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. F. B., has promised to be present.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Gen. SANTA ANNA, of Mexico, is stopping at a hotel in Elizabethport, New Jersey. The General arrived in the steamship *Georgia* from Savannah.

CHOLERA REPORT.—In hospital last report, 50; One death since, leaving in hospital 49. Died—HUGH HANRALTY, aged twenty-five, of Monaghan, Ireland, one of the employes of the hospital-ship *Falcon*.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FUNERAL OF AN ODD FELLOW.—The funeral of the late Grand Master, JOHN J. DAVIES, of the R.W. G. Lodge of the I. O. of O. F. of Southern New-York, took place yesterday afternoon from St. Johns Church, corner of Washington and Johnson streets, and was largely attended by members of the Order in New York and Brooklyn, in addition to Stella Lodge of FreeMasons to which deceased had also been attached. The funeral ceremonies were solemnized by Rev. Dr. SEYMOUR, the Rector of St. Johns, after which the remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery and assigned to their last resting place in accordance with the rights and ceremonies of the Order to which he belonged. The Grand Lodge of New York and different Lodges of Brooklyn participated—the whole numbering some 3,000 persons in procession.

VIOLENT THUNDER-STORM.—During a violent thunder-storm, which broke over the Eastern District shortly after 5 o'clock last evening, the trees and awnings suffered considerably. At Greenpoint a shed in UNDERHILL's ship-yard was blown down and scattered considerably by the violence of the storm, but no person was injured. On the Cypress Hills road a wagon driven by a young man was struck by lightning and one of the wheels disabled, but the driver and his horse received no injury.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning a girl named ROSA LINN, aged 12 years, residing in the family of Mr. ISAAC MOTT, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-first-streets, was seriously and perhaps fatally burned, by the explosion of a can containing kerosene, with which she was endeavoring to kindle a fire. Mrs. MOTT was somewhat injured while exerting herself to suppress the flames. ROSA, who is an orphan, is so badly injured that her recovery is considered doubtful.

OBSTRUCTING TRAVEL.—BERNARD CURRAN, a boatman, was arrested yesterday on the charge of obstructing travel by opening the Hamilton-avenue draw-bridge in order to let a boat through, and refusing to close it again, thereby preventing the cars and other vehicles from crossing Gowanus Creek. The accused was brought before Justice WALSH, and committed to jail until this morning, when the case will be heard.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.—The body of an infant, apparently about two months old, was found floating in the river, at the foot of Little-street yesterday morning. The remains were tied up in a piece of calico, the legs being bent toward the neck. Coroner SMITH will investigate the case.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—The body of CHARLES NELSON, who fell from a lighter some days since and was drowned, was picked up at Hamilton-avenue Ferry on Saturday evening. The family of deceased reside at No. 468 Columbia-street.

## NEW-JERSEY.

MARRIED UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named MONAHAN, of New-York, was married to a young woman mamed PLUNKET, by Justice AVERY, at the Hoboken Police Station. It appears that the young woman was a servant girl in the employ of a family residing in Bloomfield-street, near Eighth. About noon yesterday the gentleman of the house had occasion to go to the upper part of the dwelling, when he discovered MONAHAN secreted under the servant girl's bed, and detained him until an officer was called, who conveyed him to the Station-house. It appears that MONAHAN, who was keeping company with the young woman, visited her on Saturday evening, and remained over night, and unfortunately for himself, slept in the morning until the family were stirring, and no opportunity was offered to escape. The matter was settled by the couple becoming one, which was probably the best way to settle the matter under circumstances.

ENORMOUS SAND-CLOUD.—At about 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the thousands of our citizens who were in Hoboken, saw such a spectacle as they never before beheld. There suddenly appeared on the heights at Bergen a vast and portentous cloud which blackened the whole western horizon and blotted out the setting sun. It seemed a dense volume of smoke spreading from Weehawken down to Bergen Point; but as it rode on the gale nearer and nearer to the wondering multitude, it revealed itself as a cloud of sand. Its flight was rapid and fearful, and before the wayfarers in the streets had found shelter under the roofs of the ferry-houses, it had sped over their heads and hidden the city from their view. Close on the heels of this remarkable sand-cloud followed a copious and welcome shower, which laid the New-Jersey dust and sent the ambitious thermometer down to a modest and very respectable level.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Some time during Saturday night the house of Mr. YOUNG, a butcher, residing and doing business corner of Bloomfield and Sixth streets, Hoboken, was entered by thieves, and about $600 was taken from Mr. YOUNG's pantaloons pocket. They also took a bunch of keys, with which they entered the shop and carried away a fine piece of roasting beef.

WEDDING.—A wedding, noticeable for its elegant display, took place on the 8th, at Newtown, Conn. The parties were ALEX. R. T. NICHOLS, a gentleman well known in this City, and Miss LOTTIE B. BEERS, of Newtown, daughter of the late HENRY BEERS. The ceremony was performed in the oldest Episcopal Church in the State. The dresses were rich and elegant; the floral decorations, both at the church and at the reception, superb; and the affair was made the occasion of an almost general holiday among the people. Among the clergymen present were Rev. Dr. Marble, Rector of the church, and Rev. Samuel Nichols, who were the officiating clergymen; Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson, of New-York; Rev. Mr. Emery, Rev. Henry B. Sherman, Rev. T. B. Sturgis, Rev. Mr. Stimson, Rev. George W. Nichols. The groomsmen were William S. Wyckoff, Washington; Albert E. Sumner, A. V. B. Van Dyck, Brooklyn. The bridesmaids were the Misses Nichols of Greenfield, and Miss Louisa Beers, of Ithaca, N. Y. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended, from this City and Brooklyn, on special train.


Dr. ROWE continues to pay exclusive attention to deafness, catarrh, and all diseases of the ear, eye and throat. Office No. 26 East Twentieth-street, fifth door from Broadway. Hours—10 to 3.

[*Advertisement.*]

**An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.**

*From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.*

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

**Morris Park, Morrisania.**

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY—MUSIC, COOL LAGER AND RHINE WINE.—The horse-cars of the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railway leave Harlem every five minutes to-day and every day direct for Morris Park.—*Advertisement.*

**A Perfect Horse Ointment.**—Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve is a certain and rapid cure for scratches, galls, cuts, nail pricks, sores, corns, swellings and strains. 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists and at Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray** hair without dying; is the finest hair-dressing known; use no dyes or liquid preparation. Depot 81 Barclay-st.

**We regard Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP** as invaluable for the purpose for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it now is. We shall do all in our power to introduce it among our friends and acquaintances.—[HENRY A. HITCHCOCK, Sturbridge, Mass.] It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic and sure to regulate the bowels; gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

**Are you posted as to the peculiar properties of PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus!"** Its fragrance is the imprisoned breath of unwithered tropic blooms, suspended in the purest medium ever used to fix and concentrate any perfume. It is the most indelible, as well as the most soothing and entrancing of all delicious odors.—*Elkhart Review.*

**Colgate's Honey Soap.**

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale, by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

**Headache, Languor and Melancholy** generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jane's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all Biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

**Always Have a Box of Dalley's Magical PAIN EXTRACTOR.** It is safe and a certain cure for Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Bruises, Corns, Bunions and Old Sores. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents a box. Depot No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

**Burnett's Cocoaine has received universal indorsement.** No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

**Symptoms of Worms in Children**

Are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual.

**Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs,**

Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

**Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating** roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but *Lyon's*. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

**Stoddard's Cholera Specific.**

A sure preventive and cure for CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, PAINS in the STOMACH and BOWELS, &c. STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

**3,500.—The National Brick Machine,** with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

**3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE**, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Bowery, N. Y.

**Cholera!**—Persons leaving the city, ought to be supplied with CARLETON & HOVEY'S SUMMER LOZENGES, to check the first indications of Diarrhœa. For sale by Druggists.

**White the Hatter,**

No. 383 CANAL STREET,
Opposite the Brandreth House,
Late under Barnum's Old Museum,

Says "There's no such word as fail," in his producing the most elegant and stylish Hats and Caps for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, in this, or any other market, and challenges competition.

**Turkish Baths,**

No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M.; ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays: Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

**Brown's Standard Scales.**

Manufacture all kinds, and warrant every scale. Warehouse No. 3 Barclay-st. opposite Astor House.

**Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy** is the most wonderful medicine ever brought before the public. A gentleman of this City, who had lost the use of his limbs, and has used crutches for over six months, has been completely cured by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try it; it never fails.

**L. Isobeau, Agent and Importer, No. 822** Broadway.—"I find 'L'Email de Paris' far superior to any skin preparation I have ever used. It produces a soft and fine appearance, and leaves the skin white and clear."—Extract from letter from Mrs. EMMA WALKER.

**Bartlett's Patent Polar Refrigerator,** with filter and water-cooler combined, wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, sole manufacturer for New-York, at his Heating and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 77 Bleecker-st., New-York.

**Ridgewood Disinfecting Powder.**—Cheaper and better than Chloride of Lime. Druggists liberally dealt with. Manufactured solely by the Harlem Chemical Works. Office No. 105 South-st., New-York.

**Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of** our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

**Schilberg's German Ointment**—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

**Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for** Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s,** No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

**The Singer Manufacturing Company's** new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

**Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines**—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium** Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing** Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

**Howe Sewing Machine Company.**—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 699 Broadway. Agents wanted.

**Improved Eliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing Machines.** A. H. SUPLEE, 537 B'way. Agents wanted.

**Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair,** Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.


## MARRIED.

AIKMAN—RANKIN.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 9, by Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., Rev. ROBERT AIKMAN, of Elizabeth, and MARY G. RANKIN, of Newark.

## DIED.

ADAMS.—In Morrisania, on Saturday, May 12, Mrs. SARAH ADAMS, widow of the late Jesse Adams, Sr., aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 2 o'clock, from the Methodist Church on Fordham-av. and 6th-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BERTINE.—On Friday, May 11, RODMAN BERTINE, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church, New-Rochelle, on Monday, May 14, at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

BROOKS.—On Friday, May 11, at the residence of his father, near Plainfield, N. J., GEORGE BROOKS, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at St. John's Church, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

BAYLIS.—On Sunday, May 13, GILBERT C. BAYLIS, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 124 Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

DONALDSON.—On Friday, May 11, Mrs. CATHERINE DONALDSON, widow of James Donaldson, in the 88th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons-in-law, William E. Lewis and Henry U. Slipper, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 62 7th-st., on Monday afternoon at 4½ o'clock, without further notice.

DOMINICK.—On Friday evening, May 11, JAMES WILLIAM DOMINICK, Jr., eldest son of James W. Dominick, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Monday, the 14th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of 42d-st. and Madison-av., at 1½ o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Ninth Company, Seventh Regiment, N. G., are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GRAHAM.—At Shawangunk, Ulster County, Thursday, May 3, Dr. GEORGE G. GRAHAM, aged 71 years.

GRIFFITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 12, A. AUGUSTUS GRIFFITH, aged 16 years, 9 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, May 15, at 1 P. M., from the residence of J. W. Higgins, No. 116 North Oxford-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Saturday, May 12, MARY E., daughter of Isaac Lewis, of Monroe, Michigan.

MYER.—In Harlem, Sunday, May 13, JOHN J. MYER, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 4th-av. and 125th-st., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. without further notice.

NEXSEN.—On Friday, May 11, WILLIAM NEXSEN, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 39 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to which his relatives and friends, and those of his sons, William W. and John A. Nexsen, are invited.

RICE.—In St. Louis, Mo., WM. F. RICE, aged 23 years. His remains will be brought to New-Haven, Conn., for burial.

SIMMS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 11, Mr. THOMAS S. SIMMS, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 123 Union-st.

SWENARTON.—On Saturday, May 12, MARY, widow of John Swenarton, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 237 2d-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment.

THOMAS.—On Sunday, May 13, Mrs. LILLY THOMAS, relict of the late Wm. Thomas, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 139 West 19th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 15th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be interred in Bronxville.

TAYLOR.—At Harlem, on Friday morning, May 11, LIZZIE, twin daughter of Hiram H. and Lizzie J. Taylor, aged 8 months and 11 days.

The remains were taken to Westport, Conn., for interment.

TURNER.—On Saturday, May 12, ELIZA R. TURNER, in her 67th year.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Walter W. Adams, No. 106 Varick-st., on Monday, May 14, at 11 o'clock A. M.

New-Bedford and Fall River papers please copy.

TUGMAN.—At her residence, No. 39 West 18th-st., on Friday, May 11, of consumption, S. VIRGINIA PLUME, the beloved wife of Chas. H. Tugman, and youngest child of the late Col. John J. and Susan Plume, of Newark, N. J. The funeral will take place on Monday at 2 P. M., at St. John's Church, Varick-st. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

## OFFICIAL.

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 10, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 8, East River, about five feet seven inches high, medium build, brown hair, brown goatee, sprinkled with gray, black cloth frock coat, black pants, ribbed stuff, black vest, white pearl buttons, purple checked woolen shirt, gray undershirt, Congress gaiters, coarse socks; been in the water about a month; supposed to have belonged to an English bark.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

## OFFICIAL.

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 11, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 11, East River, five feet eight inches high, black woolen pants, black woolen vest, shoes, leather ties, woolen socks, brown strap around the waist, with plate in front marked Q. P.; in water about six months.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

## OFFICIAL.—[No. 14.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 12, 1866.

An unknown man was found at the foot of East Twenty-third-street, about five feet eight inches high, very dark curly hair, thin black goatee, slightly gray, dressed in black cloth coat, gray and black pants and vest, red, black and white checked woolen shirt, high top boots, black silk necktie.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

## OFFICIAL.—[No. 15.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 13, 1866.

The body of a man, supposed to be Henry Weber, was found at foot of Stanton-street, five feet eight inches high, —— eyes, brown hair, brown goatee, medium built, —— hat, black cloth coat, black cloth pants, black woolen vest, white shirt, been in water about two months.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-st., New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

## OFFICIAL.—[No. 16.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 13, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, five feet eight inches high, black curly hair, no whiskers, stout built, felt hat, black cloth coat, pants and vest, woolen shirt, figure of a king with uplifted sword in India ink on right forearm.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-st., New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.


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AT A MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, without distinction of party, held at Clinton Hall, May 8, 1866, immediately after the annual meeting, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously selected as candidates to be voted for at the annual election, TUESDAY, May 15:

For President.
PETER VOORHIS, With Panama Railroad Co.

For Vice-President.
JAMES W. EDWARDS, With Wright, Brinckerhoff & Co.

For Corresponding Secretary.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, With Hoffman Fire Insurance Co.

For Recording Secretary.
HENRY W. PRALL, With Wm. M. Parks & Co.

For Treasurer.
MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE, With New-York and Havre Steamship Co.

For Directors.
C. STOCKTON HALSTED, With American Fire Insurance Co.
THOMAS J. TOWNSEND, JR., With Sprague, Cooper & Colburn.
EDWIN B. WEBB, With F. W. Devoe & Co.
JAMES W. JACKSON, With Jesse Hoyt & Co.
HENRY HANNAH, With Muller & Brown.
CHARLES J. BELL, With Bank of New-York.
WILLIAM S. DOW, With Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.

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THEODORE J. HUSTED, Chairman.

DANIEL M. JARVIS, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS CO. I, 7TH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1866.

COMPANY ORDER NO. —. THE MEMBERS of this Company will assemble in citizens' dress, on MONDAY, 14th inst., at 1:15 P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner 42d-st. and Madison-av., to attend the funeral of James W. Dominick, Jr.

By order of CHAS. A. EASTON, Captain.

E. KEELER, JR., Orderly.


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**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.** Office of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co., No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, May 1, 1866. The balance of thirty per cent. due on the capital stock of this Company will be payable by stockholders to the Treasurer, at this office, on or before MONDAY, 25th June next. A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. will be paid on 1st June next to stockholders of record on 21st May, free of Government tax. The books of transfer, at the Agency of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, will be closed on SATURDAY, 19th May, and will be reopened for the transfer of full-paid stock on MONDAY, 11th June. Such stockholders as choose to pay the instalment of thirty per cent. before the closing of the books, will be entitled to receive their dividend on such full-paid stock. By order of the Board of Directors, FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

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**KEOKUK BONDS:** The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above. All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk. J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

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President's Office, National Express and Transportation Company, Richmond, April 28, 1866. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held 26th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: *Resolved,* That the President be directed to issue a call for FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock of the Company, payable on May 10, 1866. In pursuance of the above resolution, the stockholders of this Company residing in New-York and vicinity, will pay their respective assessments to THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, being the date specified, May 10, 1866; said Company being authorized to receipt to them for the same. J. E. JOHNSTON, President National Express and Transportation Company. By order of the President the transfer books will be closed from May 1, 1866, until the payment by the stockholders of the five dollars a share above called. J. V. H. ALLEN, Treasurer.

Office of the Hudson River Railroad Co., No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York, May 10, 1866. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., or as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, May 9, 1866. AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.: William S. Herriman, Charles N. Talbot, Edward J. Woolsey, G. Talbot Olyphant, Samuel B. Schieffelin, Atiel A. Low, Robert L. Kennedy, James M. Halsted, LeGrand B. Cannon, John L. Aspinwall, James R. Taylor, Thomas Dickson, O. DeF. Grant; and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, New-York, May 8, 1866. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next. C. W. DURANT, President. Francis H. Tows, Secretary.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Office No. 227 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, April 23, 1866. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Co., Secretary's Office, Chicago, May 3, 1866. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1866. DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia. For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA 2 1-2 AND 5 PER CENT. STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. State Stocks that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of Indiana will, on the 20th day of June next, pay, pro rata, first to the holders of 2½ per cent. Certificates of Stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to the State Debt Sinking Fund, and after all of said 2½ per cent. Stocks are fully redeemed, then to the holders of 5 per cent. Certificates of Stock, after they are surrendered at the office of the Agent of State, in the City of New-York. Holders of said Stock who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the per centum will be paid. JOHN I. MORRISON, Treas. of State, T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State, GEO. A. BUSKIRK, Agent of State, Ex-Officio State Debt Sink. Fund. Com.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election. ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

Office of the Indemnity Fire Insurance Co., No. 207 Broadway, New-York, May 1, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 4th inst. till after the election. F. R. RYER, Acting Secretary.

St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company, New-York, May 5, 1866. ELECTION.—A SPECIAL ELECTION FOR twenty (20) Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 67 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1866. Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 P. M. WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad are requested to meet at the office of D. P. Morgan, No. 29 William-st., at 3 o'clock, on the 15th inst., to confer with the Commissioners of the road upon matters of interest to them.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA AND HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANIES are earnestly requested to call at the office, No. 33 Pine-st., within the next five days, to hear a proposition of importance to them. CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital, will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, 15th of May. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—DRAKE & CO., No. 113 Maiden-lane and No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

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## FINANCIAL.

**VERMILYE & CO.,** NO. 44 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, May 12, 1866.

| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, '81 | 109½ | 109¾ | June, 7-30 | 102¾ | 102⅞ |
| Coupon, '81 | 109⅝ | 109¾ | July, 7-30 | 102½ | 102⅝ |
| 5-20 Regist'd, '62 | 102½ | 102¾ | June, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 111¾ | 112 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 102¾ | 103¼ | July, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 111½ | 111¾ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 102⅜ | 102¾ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 110¾ | 111 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 102½ | 102¾ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 109¾ | 111 |
| 10-40 Registered | 96¾ | 96⅞ | Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 108⅞ | 109 |
| 10-40 Coupon | 96½ | 96⅞ | May, C.I.Nt's, '65 | 106½ | 106¾ |
| Curr'cy Certificates | 100¼ | 100¼ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 105 | 105½ |
| Gold | 128⅝ | 129 | Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| August, 7-30 | 102½ | 102⅝ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 104 | 104½ |

HENRY CLEWS. WM. R. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

**HENRY CLEWS & CO.,** (Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.) BANKERS, No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED. Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice. U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE. All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price. Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP. **GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,** NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK. FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC. BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

**JERSEY CITY ONE YEAR BOUNTY BONDS.** NOTICE.—All holders of past due one year bounty bonds of Jersey City, are hereby notified to present them for payment at the office of the Comptroller, on or before the 15th day of June next, after which the interest will cease. CHARLES H. O'NEILL, HORATIO N. EGE, HOSEA F. CLARK, Finance Committee. JERSEY CITY, May 12, 1866.

**ELECTION NOTICE.** ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY. The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo., on MONDAY, the 4th of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 5th of May to the 4th of June, inclusive. J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,600,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next. The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

Treasury Department, April 27, 1866. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes) then outstanding and unpaid, will be reduced to the uniform rate of five per cent. per annum from that date; and all persons then holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be substituted therefor. H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury.

Office of Shelden and Columbian Copper Co., No. 22 William-st., New-York. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of two dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 18th day of May inst., at the office of the Company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board. S. J. EDWARDS, Sec. NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, May 1, 1866. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 19th instant, and re-opened on the 2d day of June next. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

Office of the Central Park Fire Insurance Co., No. 168 Broadway, New-York, May 5, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., New-York, President's Office, April 23, 1866. THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May next until the day of the meeting. G. B. CARHART, President.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 114 Broadway, New-York, May 12, 1866. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 114 Broadway, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, inst. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company, New-York, May 9, 1866. AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Consolidated Petroleum Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May inst., at 1 o'clock, to vote upon the proposition to reduce the capital stock. By order. C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.—AN OLD established business will be sold cheap for cash, with office furniture, safe, &c. To an enterprising man it will prove a good investment; good reasons given for selling. Address K. K., Box No. 176 New-York *Times* Office.

TO IMPORTERS AND AGENTS OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—Parties who can furnish about 4 cwt. per month of four-fold first-class white Zephyr Worsted till 1st of September, for cash, will address WM. ASCOUGH, Lovejoy's Hotel.

PARTNER WANTED—TO AID IN THE manufacture and introduction of an article in universal demand; capital required, from $250 to $1,000. J. M. MOODY & CO., No. 48 Pine-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

**SALE OF VESSELS.** The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon, Seagull* and *Kingfisher.* Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City. This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866. JOHN W. THORPE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer. SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD, OAK AND BLACK-WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE AND BILLIARD TABLE, FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTLE MIRRORS, ARTISTIC BRONZE AND MARBLE STATUARY, AUBUSSON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 10½, at No. 220 Madison-av., all the elegant furniture contained in the above residence, consisting in part of richly carved rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin, carved rosewood centre and side tables, richly carved rosewood console tables, carved rosewood, grand square, 7½-octave pianoforte by Bradbury; rich satin and lace window curtains, French plate pier and mantle mirrors in rosewood frames; artistic bronze figures, groupes and clocks by Jacques Jaquet, Mene, and others; beautiful marble figure of Venus, marble group Venus and Adonis; French velvet library furniture, consisting of carved library tables, secretary and arm-chairs in reps; dining-room polished oak extension table, richly carved oak marble-top buffet, oak dining-room chairs (in tapestry, elaborately carved oak mantle, elegant bronze and gilt chandeliers and gas fixtures, superior billiard-table with Phelan's cushions, balls, cues and all in complete order; rich Aubusson velvet and Brussels carpets; superbly carved rosewood and black-walnut bedsteads, rosewood and black-walnut dressing bureaus, with French plate mirrors; rosewood and black-walnut armoire-a-glace, rosewood and black-walnut wardrobes, marble-top commodes, rosewood and black-walnut lounges and chairs, spring and hair mattresses, &c., &c. Also, a choice collection of STUFFED BIRDS. Also, IN THE EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the above house, a choice collection of OIL PAINTINGS, by well known artists, such as Sontag, Bellows, Hart, Oddie, and others, and including Gastaldi's famous picture of Byron's Parasina; a Bacchus, by Wertmuller, and a splendid Bodington English landscape. The furniture and paintings can be seen two days previous to sale, only by a permit from the auctioneers.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office. MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, an assortment of SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE, On MONDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., comprising school desks, benches, black boards, maps, &c.; sitting and standing desks, letter presses, office chairs, cocoa matting, oil cloths, lounges, &c.

Charles Young, Auctioneer. AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT and costly household furniture, this day, MONDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the four-story house No. 156 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., consisting of one elegant seven-octave piano-forte, round corners, contains all the modern improvements; elegant parlor suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil paintings, silver-ware; also, chamber and dining-room furniture in great variety. A rare opportunity for parties commencing housekeeping.

## AUCTION SALES.

**CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.** Public notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Gore of land north side of Chambers-st., near William-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side of 35th-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 56th-st., near 6th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 49th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 51st and 57th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 75th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 79th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 82d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 130th-st. and 12th-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 94th and 95th sts.
18. Lot east side of 2d-av., near 78th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Warrantee deeds will be given. Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next. TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.,) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in installments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years. The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller. COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS, April 19, 1866.

**SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.** Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York, May 5, 1866. Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about

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| 9,000 Uniform Coats, | 7,500 Knapsacks, |
| 500 Uniform Jackets, | 8,000 Haversacks, |
| 7,500 Great Coats, | 8,000 Canteens, |
| 600 Trousers, | 1,000 Leather Stocks, |
| 800 Caps, | 20 Drawers, |
| 130 Shoes, | 100 Shirts, |
| 4,000 Stockings, | 300 Bedsacks, |
| 200 Gaiters, | 400 Mittens, |
| 3,000 Leggings, | 250 Cap Covers, |
| 16,000 Knit Blouses, | 20 Pickaxes, |
| 600 Flannel Frock Coats, | 270 Mess Pans, |
| 1,000 Blankets, Woolen, | 100 Camp Kettles, |
| 60 Blankets, Rubber, | 60 Spades, |
| 40,000 lbs. Hospital Tents and Flies, | 30,000 lbs. Common Tents, |
| 30,000 lbs. Wall Tents and Flies, | 36,000 Shelter Tents, &c., |

and various small articles of clothing and equipage. Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained. Terms cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS. Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1866. The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas. The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment. The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States. This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras. This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville. The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked. More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans. A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad. The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government. Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C. By order of the Quartermaster-General. ALEXANDER BLISS, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer. COLLECTION OF ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS. BY ANCIENT, MODERN, EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS. By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., a very elegant collection of oil paintings, mostly of modern artists, which are worthy the attention of connoisseurs and lovers of art. Among them will be found: T. A. Philipps, Van Seben, F. De Brackelier, Berlin, J. C. Thorne, Mario, Vermulen, Henry Dillens, A. Melby, Eeshays, Alzker, Shaughnessy, Wust, Van Lempatten, Vaumort, Stanfield, A. Stasche, E. Grobeau, Bowers, Dolph, Carpenters. Also, a copy of the well-known picture by Honthorst, "The Release of St. Peter." The above will be found an elegant collection, and worthy the attention of parties furnishing their houses, being, all of them, finely framed. They will be on exhibition at the salesroom on Tuesday, 15th inst.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer. ELEGANT SPAN OF TROTTING HORSES. PARK PHAETON AND HARNESS. ELEGANT SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES. TRUSTEE TROTTING HORSE. ELEGANT BLACK HAWK MARE. HANDSOME SHIFTING-TOP WAGON. LARGE DOUBLE SLEIGH. By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 14th inst., at PRIVATE STABLE, No. 114 East 16th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars, see catalogue.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer. AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 51ST-ST., OPPOSITE COLUMBIA COLLEGE GROUNDS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 51ST-ST.—Two valuable lots, situate on the north side of 51st-st., 400 feet west of 5th-av., and opposite Columbia College Grounds. Lots each 25x100 feet 5 inches. Terms at sale. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY 15th, and WEDNESDAY, 16th of May, at 10½ o'clock each day, at our gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway: SUPERB SPECIAL SALE OF VALUABLE FRENCH BRONZES, GROUPES, FIGURES, VASES, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, &c.—This beautiful collection has just been received from Viti Brothers, direct from Paris, and will be found the finest collection ever before offered the public at auction in this City, comprising large figures, viz.: Diana a la Chasse, Julius Cæsar, Columbus and Cortez, Muses, Hussard and Artilleur, Dante, Charlemagne, Francois I., Grec Galois, Giotto, Virgil, Rousseau, Voltaire, Bruce and Wallace, Scipio, Ophelia, Marly, Groupe, Rubens and Van Dyke, Cortez, Louis XIV., and others. SMALLER SUBJECTS.—Pleasure and Folly, Gardener, Mazeppa, Repose, Arts and Sciences, Paysans, Bretons, Richard and Saladin Guttenberg and Galileo, Night and Day, Faith and Charity, Hamlet, Agriculture and Industry, with many others. ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY. GREEK SLAVE by the late Prof. Roechis. Busts of DANL. WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY, by Prof. Roechis. Superb bust of EVE, after Thorwaldsen. Figure of INNOCENCE, by Boggi. Figure of FIDELITY, by David, &c., &c. The above will be on exhibition from THURSDAY, 10th day of May, until the sale. This is the first invoice received from this celebrated house, and is expressly designed for the decoration of first-class houses, libraries, galleries, &c.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION. AT THE CITY HALL. On TUESDAY, May 15, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security: The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, to Jersey City, N. J., for a term of ten years, from the 1st day of June, 1866. The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of 42d-st., New-York, to Weehawken, N. J., for a term of ten years, from the 1st day of November, 1866. The lease of the ferry to be established from the basin at the foot of Spring-st., North River, to any point on the New-Jersey shore that may be found practicable, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1866. The said ferry leases will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. Also, at the same time and place, the lofts over Franklin Market, for a term of five years. Also, the upper half of pier at foot of Stanton-st., East River, for a term of ten years. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, April 10, 1866.

FARM AT AUCTION. A splendid grazing farm, situated in the Township of Monroe, Orange County, State of New-York, four miles from the Hudson River, west of Fort Montgomery, containing three hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-three of which are farm lands, and one hundred and sixty-seven wood land, together with the large and new dwelling-house, containing 15 rooms and cellar; also two barns, one entirely new; corn-crib, &c. The above property will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms, 10 per cent. at the time of sale, 30 per cent. on the 10th day of June, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to THOMAS T. FERRIS, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, or S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, where map can be seen. R. MILLSPAUGH, Auctioneer.

By T. R. Minturn, Auctioneer. THIS DAY, MONDAY, MAY 14, AT —— o'clock, on pier —— FRESH SICILY ORANGES AND LEMONS. FRESH SICILY Oranges. 2,500 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges. 3,500 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons. Cargo ship —— from Palermo.

Thomas Veitch, Auctioneer, No. 115 Nassau-st. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER GRANTED by Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate, I will expose to sale at public auction on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 A. M., at No. 657 Washington st., one horse, harness, milk wagon and milk route, belonging to the estate of Edward Ring, deceased. HENRY E. DAVIES, JR., Public Administrator.

## DRY GOODS

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, TWEEDS, MELTONS, DUCKS, LINEN DRILLS, PIQUES, &c., &c. ALSO, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, TOWELING AND TOWELS, TEA CLOTHS, GINGHAMS, CALICOES, and CAMBRICS, BALMORALS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, COR. MERCER-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PARASOL COVERS, LINEN SETS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, &c., &c., AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

DRESS SILKS. THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES, FIGURED, CHENE, STRIPED, PLAID, AND PLAIN SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE SHADES, FOULARD SILKS, ALSO, THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF BLACK SILKS To be found in the city, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER.

NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS. JUST RECEIVED, PER RECENT STEAMERS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. HAVE NOW, IN STOCK AT RETAIL, AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF PARIS NOVELTIES, IN GAZE CHAMBRAIS, PLAIN, FIGURED, AND SATIN STRIPED GAZE DE SOIES, PLAIN, FIGURED, AND SATIN-STRIPED GRENADINES, GRENADINE BAREGES, ORGANDIE ROBES, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, PLAIN LAWNS, &c., &c., Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, CHALLIES, MOZAMBIQUES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, CREPE VICTORINES, YAK CLOTHS, &c., &c., ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CLOAKS AND MATTILLAS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS AT RETAIL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, COMPRISING THE MOST RECHERCHE STYLES OF THE SEASON, IN CLOTH, SILK, LACE, AND OTHER DESIRABLE MATERIALS. Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! All widths and qualities for DRESSES, MANTILLAS, SACQUES, BASQUES, and BASQUINES, just purchased in the auction rooms very much less than the cost to import, and offered at a very small profit. W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS. Poplins, Silk-faced Brilliantes, Tolle de Saxe, Tolle de Nice, Taffeta de Lyon, and Gaze Luxors, white ground Mohair Poplins, Summer Tissues and Grenadines, Satin Striped Valencia Poplins, Tamartines, Florentines, and Hernani Bareges. ALSO, Black and Colored Alpacas, Cretonne Poplins, Princess Cloth, Bombazines, all-wool Delaines, French Prints, Organdies, Jaconets and Cambrics. ALSO, An extensive assortment of Traveling Dress Goods, just received. We would call particular attention to our Dress Goods Department; in extent, variety and cheapness we believe no house can surpass us. W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

WHITE AND COLORED MARSEILLES AND PIQUES FOR LADIES, YOUNG MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS. A choice assortment of Patterns and Colors. W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. From auction sales of the past week. BONNET RIBBONS cheaper than we have offered them since 1857. Every width, color and shade. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. From auction. Line of cheap colored CRAPES and CREPE LESSES, in every color and shade, at nearly half price. BONNET SILKS, 75c., 87c., $1; richest goods, $1 50 per yard. MALINE, VALENCIENNES, GUIPURE and MILLINERY LACES, bargains. New desirable shades in VELVETS. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. TRIMMINGS for Dresses and Cloaks in endless variety. BUTTONS and ORNAMENTS. New designs today. Cheapest Colored and Black Silk RIBBON VELVETS in this City. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. New fresh FLOWERS and FEATHERS. Largest stock we have yet exhibited to select from. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. KID GLOVES from 75c. the pair. One hundred new styles in Lisle, Thread and other GLOVES. Embroideries, HOSIERY, &c., under prices. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE. STRAW GOODS every morning from the manufacturers. STRAW GOODS from the auction sales. Our rooms are so crowded with novelties that we cannot describe them. Come and see. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS. You can purchase cut lengths of MILLINERY GOODS cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. Largest stock of RIBBONS and STRAW GOODS in the City. Mark the address. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery. Second floor—Straw Goods. Third floor—Millinery and Ribbons. Fourth floor—Case Goods only.

## DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, ALPACA POPLINS, BEDOUINS, LUSTRES, SAXONY PLAIDS, &c., from the late auction sales, Cheaper than Cotton Prints, at VALENTINE & Co.'s, 12 4th-av.

SHIRRED, TUCKED, WROUGHT AND PLAIN SWISS MUSLINS, at very low prices, at VALENTINE & Co.'s, 12 4th-av.

LACE MITTS.—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LACE MITTS, LISLE AND SILK GLOVES AND HOSIERY, at low prices, at VALENTINE & Co.'s, 12 4th-av.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS—FULL LINE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S, CHEAP, AT VALENTINE & Co.'s, 12 4th-av.

VESTIBULE MUSLINS, AT 20 CENTS A yard. 8-4 Wide wrought CURTAIN MUSLINS, 38 cents. NOTTINGHAM AND FRENCH CURTAIN LACES AND CURTAINS, at bargains, at VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

2,000 YARDS FINE FRENCH GINGHAM LAWNS, at 25 cents a yard. 3,000 yards BLACK and WHITE PLAID POIL DE CHEVRE, at 20 cents a yard, at VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

3 YARDS WIDE LINEN FLOOR DAMASK, for $1 75 a yard. LINEN SHEETING AND PILLOW CASE, LINEN TABLE DAMASK, LINEN NAPKINS, LINEN TOWELS AND TOWELING, at the lowest prices, at VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES', gent's, misse's and children's linen handkerchiefs of all kinds, from 10 cents to $5 each, at VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

GAUZE MERINO VESTS. Full line ladies', gent's and children's, cheap, at VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

NEW LOTS BUTTONS, FANS, HAIR-NETS, BUGLE GIMP and 36 YARD-WIDE ALPACA BRAIDS, at $1 each, at VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

HEAVY WROUGHT SILK LACE MANTLES, for $5 each, at VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

FINE EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS, AT 75 CENTS. CLUNY, GUIPURE AND VALENCIENNES LACES. INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES. JACONET AND SWISS EMBROIDERED EDGING AND INSERTING, EMB'D HDKFS., &c. LOW PRICES, AT VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

GENT'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Collars, Ties, Cuffs, Shirt Fronts and Suspenders. Gent's LINEN DRAWERS and SHIRTS. Silk and Linen Hdkfs, Kid Gloves, &c., At the lowest prices, at VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, OF THE best makes and styles, comfortable both to person and purse, at VALENTINE & CO.'S, 12 4th-av.

AT NO. 927 BROADWAY. IMPORTANT TO LADIES RESIDING UP TOWN. REMOVAL. LISSNER BROTHERS Have removed their extensive assortment of LADIES DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, GUIPURE AND REAL LACES AND SMALL WARES to their new store, NO. 927 BROADWAY, between 21st and 22d sts. Our other establishment still remains at NO. 282 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY GOODS. Will open on MONDAY MORNING, with a large stock of STRAW GOODS at reduced prices, suitable for City trade, including FANCHONS, TURBANS, DERBYS, YACHTS, CELESTIALS, CHINESE SEASIDES, SUNDOWNS, GIPSEYS, GIPSEY QUEENS, and all other fashionable styles and shapes. Also, a large assortment of choice MILLINERY GOODS, for City and country trade. Milliners and dealers supplied on favorable terms. E. SPENCE, Nos. 27 and 27½ Division-st.

MILLIKEN & CO., NO. 748 BROADWAY, have a good assortment of LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS, for boys' and gentlemen's wear. PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS in a great variety of patterns. PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS, for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article. Also, a very complete assortment of HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS, of every description, all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

CARPETINGS. Importations of NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES. SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING. Also, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

WM. GARDNER IS NOW OFFERING AT VERY LOW PRICES A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MARSEILLES, ALHAMBRA, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB AND DIMITY QUILTS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, PILLOW LINEN AND COTTON. ALSO, A LOT OF 6-4 LINEN SHEETING, SUITABLE FOR HOTEL AND STEAMBOAT BEDDING. HAIR, HUSK, STRAW, SEA-GRASS AND MOSS MATTRESSES. FEATHER, HAIR PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS. EVERY KIND OF SPRING MATTRESSES ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. IRON FURNITURE. HAT-STANDS, WASHSTANDS, UMBRELLA-STANDS, PIANO AND STORE STOOLS, CRADLES, MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES. IRON BEDSTEADS, SETTEES, VASES AND GARDEN-CHAIRS, NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT RETAIL. SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Silk, kid and Lisle thread gloves. Silk and linen handkerchiefs. The Derby and Shakespeare bows and scarfs. Black and fancy ties. Hosiery, suspenders, &c. Silk and gingham umbrellas. Shirts and collars. THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT, made to order, FITTING WARRANTED. AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner Pearl-st. THEO. C. GRANNIS, Agent.

PARIS MADE CLOTH BASQUES, AT $5 EACH. The last case will be opened MONDAY, May 14. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, English and American; Curtain Materials, Furniture Coverings, Damasks, Damask Napkins, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c., in every variety At POPULAR PRICES. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

MOURNING INDIA SILKS, FROM AUCTION, STRIPED and FIGURED, at $10 per dress, worth $15; this is the handsomest lot of goods offered for many years; some styles can be worn by ladies not in mourning. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET-STORE. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, &c., &c. VERY LOW. AT J. HYATT'S, Nos. 3 and 15 COOPER INSTITUTE.

$300,000.—STOCK OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND FURNITURE.—We are offering the largest and best selected stock of carpets, oil-cloths and furniture in this City, at the greatest reduction in prices ever known in five years; Check matting, 30c.; Dutch hemp carpets, 30c.; cotton and wool carpets, 50c.; all wool, 70c.; tapestry, $1 50; John Crossley & Son's Brussels, $1 75; also 100 pieces of Crossley's best patent tapestries, a little damaged by salt water, which will be sold at a great bargain. We also offer a very select stock of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture. Call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere, at the large wholesale and retail warerooms, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., corner 8th-av. H. O'FARRELL.

ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW GOODS at reduced prices; ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries, linen handkerchiefs, collars, sets, Cluny laces, magic ruffilngs, frillings, edgings, French and German corsets, shirts, new styles, of the best makers. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—English brushes, scissors and small wares.

## DRY GOODS.

GAUZE MERINO UNDERCLOTHING, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. A large variety will be found AT UNION ADAMS', NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SHIRTS FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS, READY MADE AND TO MEASURE, AT POPULAR PRICES. OUR SHIRTS HAVING BEEN LARGELY CONSUMED BY THE PUBLIC FOR 15 YEARS, ARE THEIR OWN BEST ADVERTISEMENT. WE OFFER THEM IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER MAKES ENTIRELY UPON THEIR MERITS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PAPER COLLARS IN ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. RICHARD GREEN, NO. 375 CANAL-ST., COR. LAURENS.

MOURNING GOODS. Black Bareges, Grenadines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Silks, Bombazines, De Laines, Poplins, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Collars, Veils, &c. Also, White and Part Mourning Goods and Traveling Dress Goods, in great variety, AT REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st. Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LYONS SILKS, Plain Colors, Black and Fancy. Also, Rich Silk Robes—a fine assortment for Spring. Also, fashionable LOW-PRICED SILKS, in great variety, at retail. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, Breakfast Robes and Caps, Robes de Chambre, Waists, Chemises, Corsets, Corset Covers, Ladies and Children's Underclothing, Children's and Infants' Wardrobes, &c., &c., AT REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor Grand-st. Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACE SHAWLS, CAPES, FLOUNCINGS, Hdkfs. Collars, Sets, Barbes, &c., &c. Also, Black and White Llama Lace Shawls, Embroideries, &c. AT REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES. BROCATELS, Reps, Damasks, Chain Laines, Plushes, Chintzes, Cornices, Bands, Tassels, and Upholstery Goods, and fixtures of every kind. Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c. PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the Furnishing and Fitting Up of Houses, Steamboats and Hotels. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK. SILK GOODS FOR DRESSES. A very large choice of BLACK SILKS much under market value. STRIPED SILK FOULARD, ¾-WIDE, at $1 25, worth $1 75. WOOLEN FOR DRESSES. Most splendid choice of FANCY POPLINS at 75c., reduced from $1. 5,000 PIECES GRENADINE. PLAIN GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, DOUBLE WIDTH, at 38c., worth 50c. WHITE GROUND CHEQUERED POPLIN, most desirable and very scarce, just received from Paris. ORGANDIES, JACONETS and PERCALES, all FRENCH AND VERY NEW DESIGN, PERFECTLY FAST COLORS. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES, Percales, Jaconets, Poplins, Alpacas, Challies, Mohairs, De Laines, Prints, Printed Linens and Fashionable DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING, in every variety, at Retail, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS. Parasols, Silk and Woolen Drawers, Vests, &c. A fine assortment at Retail, AT REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VELVETS CARPETS, TAPESTRIES, Brussells and Ingrain Carpetings, Stair Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS: RICH PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT DESIGNS at a great REDUCTION FROM COST! Also, our entire stock of new and elegant CLOAKS, BASQUES, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, &c., manufactured expressly for our retail sales at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.

PRICES REDUCED. A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES As cheap as in gold times, As low as they were five years ago. Embroidered Breakfast and Traveling Sets. Embroidered Edgings and Insertions. Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs. Best Point and Point Applique Laces, Collars and Sets. Black Thread and Guipure Laces and Veils. Lace Shawls, Point, Barbes and Coiffures. Cluny and Valenciennes Laces and Edgings. ALSO, OUR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT IS COMPLETE WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES, Infant Wardrobes, Robes de Chambre, Wedding Outfits, Undergarments of every description. Marseilles Cloaks, Marseilles and Cloth Suits. ALL AT REDUCED PRICES. E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS. FROM AUCTION at JACKSON'S some most extraordinary bargains, all below cost of importation. English and French Bombazines, special bargains, 6-4 Delaines, Grenadine Poplins, Tamise Cloths, Oxonian Cloths, Grenadine Bareges, Iron Bareges yard wide, $1 per yard, 7-4 and 8-4 Spanish Crapes about half-price, Organdy Muslins, finest imported, 50 cents, worth 85 cents, Black Silks, Check Silks, French Poplins, Crape Cloth, a new article, over 2 yards wide, $10 per dress, worth $15. Ladies requiring mourning goods should look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere. W. JACKSON, importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince-sts.

MOURNING BONNETS And MANTILLAS. Prices greatly reduced. N. B.—FROM AUCTION, some splendid SHAWLS—decided bargains. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS. REAL LLAMA DES INDES LACE SHAWLS, AT AUCTION PRICES. JOSEPH TUCKER, Importer, East River National Building, No. 680 Broadway.

EAST INDIA GOODS, AMERICAN, INDIAN AND SHAKER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Silks, Crapes, Pineapple Dresses, Nankins, Seersuckers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, China and French Fans—elegant China. Lacquered articles, Chessboards, Sandalwood Boxes and Fans, &c., and a great many other articles of curiosity and usefulness. Wholesale and retail at FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 Broadway near 14th-st. Catalogues free at the store or per mail.

## DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS. Will open on MONDAY MORNING, with a large stock of STRAW GOODS at reduced prices, suitable for City trade, including FANCHONS, TURBANS, DERBYS, YACHTS, CELESTIALS, CHINESE SEASIDES, SUNDOWNS, GIPSEYS, GIPSEY QUEENS, and all other fashionable styles and shapes. Also, a large assortment of choice MILLINERY GOODS, for City and country trade. Milliners and dealers supplied on favorable terms. E. SPENCE, Nos. 27 and 27½ Division-st.

AT KINZEY'S EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE. GREAT CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, TO REDUCE STOCK. RIBBONS. GOODS 50c. ON THE DOLLAR. LOT RIBBONS CLEARING OUT, 3c., 6c., 10c., YARD. LOT RIBBONS CLEARING OUT, 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., YARD. LOT TRIMMING RIBBONS, CLOSING, 3c., 6c., YARD. FLOWERS AND FEATHERS. 2,000 SILK BELT RIBBONS, 10c. to 25c. TRIMMINGS AND VELVETS. STRAW GOODS. 2,500 STRAW BONNETS, CLOSING 6c. to 25c. 2,000 STRAW BONNETS, CLOSING 31c. to 50c. 1,500 STRAW BONNETS, CLOSING 75c to $1 50. 3,000 BLOOMERS AND HATS, CLOSING 6c. to 25c. 2,500 BLOOMERS AND HATS, CLOSING 31c. to 75c. 2,000 BLOOMERS AND HATS, CLOSING $1 to $3. PRICES WAY DOWN TO CLOSE OUT STOCK. LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK CLOSING CHEAP. LOT DOUBLE BANDS, 10c. to 25c. LOTS RUFFLINGS AND TRIMMINGS. LINEN TAPE TRIMMINGS, ALL WIDTHS, 5c. LOT FINE LINEN SETS, 12½c. 5,000 FINE LINEN COLLARS, REDUCED TO 5c. BARGAINS ON MONDAY. GOODS BELOW COST. CLOSING LOT HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 8c., 9c., 10c. CLOSING LOT HANDKERCHIEFS, 11c., 13c., 15c., 18c. CLOSING LOT GENT'S DO., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c. CLOSING LOT NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 22c. DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT MUST BE CLOSED OUT. LARGE HEAVY LINEN TOWELS, 20c. LARGE HEAVY HUCK TOWELS, 20c. FINE BLEACHED HUCK TOWELINGS, 8c. FINE LINEN TOWELING, 12c., 15c. HEAVY LINEN CLOSING OUT. LOT SHIRTING LINENS CLOSING CHEAP. LOT MUSLINS AND FLANNELS CHEAP. LOT EXTRA FINE LINEN RUSSIA DIAPER, 31c. LOT SWISS AND JACONET MUSLINS CHEAP. DRESS GOODS. LOT OF DRESS GOODS, 10c., 12½c. LOT WORSTED DEBEGES, 10c. YARD. LOT FIGURED ALPACAS, 10c. YARD. LOT SILK STRIPED POPLINS, 18c. LOT SILK PLAID POPLINS, 18c. LOT SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 15c. CLOSING BEST FRENCH LAWNS AND JACONETS REDUCED FROM 50c. DOWN TO 25c. YARD-WIDE FIGURED LAWNS, 15c. LOT FIGURED ORGANDIES, 15c. LOT MARSEILLES AND BRILLIANTS, 37½c., AND PRICES WAY DOWN. TO CLOSE. CLOSING PLAIN ALPACAS, ALL COLORS, 22c. CLOSING FANCY DRESS GOODS, 18c., 20c., 22c. 15,000 YARDS OF RICH DRESS GOODS AT PRICES BELOW 1861. CLOSING OUT OF SHAWLS CHEAP. LOT OF PANTALOON STUFFS, 31c. YARD. FANCY GOODS. CLARK'S BEST 200-YARD SPOOL COTTONS, 8c. BEST PINS, FULL PAPERS, 4c. COATES' BEST 200-YARD SPOOL COTTON, 8c. 15,000 PAPERS NEEDLES, 3c. BEST AND WIDEST SKIRT BRAIDS, 7c. BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. 3,000 ROLLS WHITE TWILLED TAPES, 3c. LOT LARGE SPOOLS SILK, 2c. LOT HAIRPINS, 1c. PER BOX. LOT SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BUTTONS, PORTEMONNAIES, BRUSHES, COMBS, TRIMMING, &c., CLOSING OUT. HOSIERY. 6,000 PAIRS LADIES' AND GENT'S REGULAR MAKE, 31c. JOB LOT, 10,000 PAIRS, LADIES', MISSES', GENT'S, &c., 15c., CHEAP. JOB LOT OF GLOVES, CLOSING, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c. WM. KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 233 8th-av., Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

BLACK ALPACAS AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, at JACKSON'S, Choice bargains. QUEEN'S CLOTH, a beautiful article for traveling, $5 per dress, JUST HALF PRICE. ENGLISH Prints 4-4 wide, 31c. per yard, worth 50c. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince-sts.

## MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING. Misses WALSH & TIERNEY will open an elegant assortment of SUMMER MILLINERY, on TUESDAY, May 15, at No. 3 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, Corner 4th-avenue and 27th-street, Treasurer's Office, May 8, 1866. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government Tax) has THIS DAY been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th inst., to those who were Stockholders on the closing of the books, May 1, 1866. The Transfer Books will reopen on the 19th inst. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

The Pacific National Bank, New-York, May 8, 1866. NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 21st inst. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Atlantic and Great Western Petroleum Co., New-York, May 1, 1866. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE, a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof. The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business. The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany. The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency. The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER, W. G. TAAKS. BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney. WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney. GUSTAV MEVISSEN, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney. ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney. JACOB VOM RATH, By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND PLACES of the Board of Aldermen will meet on Monday, the 14th inst., at 12 M., in the Chamber of the Board, to consider the following resolution: Whereas, A due regard for the convenience of all persons having occasion to travel Nassau-st., from Spruce to Wall-st., demands that some measure should at once be taken to afford more enlarged accommodations for pedestrians, and as the present narrow sidewalks are, in many places and by many persons, encroached upon by areas and projections, or stoops of buildings, to such an extent that in some such places two persons can scarcely walk abreast on such sidewalk: be it therefore Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to build areas, stoops, or steps for buildings in the said street, between the points above specified, that shall project beyond the house line for a distance of more than eighteen inches, and all such areas, stoops or steps now projecting for a greater distance than eighteen inches, as above, be and they are hereby ordered to be immediately removed, and the Street Commissioner is hereby charged with the duty of carrying into effect the provisions of this resolution. All persons interested are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. W. L. ELY, L. R. RYERS, W. H. GEDNEY, Committee on Lands and Places.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of May, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 4th Monday of June, 1866: Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each for the Supreme Court, Circuit, parts 1 and 2; two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, parts 1 and 2; two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of ... Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER.

## SHIPPING.

### THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

Only American line of first-class Ocean steamers between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

*Herrmann*, E. VAN TICE, Commander, 2,800 tons, 900 horse power......17th May.
*Ericsson*, LOWBER, Commander, 2,200 tons, 800 horse power......24th May.
*Atlantic*, CHAS. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power......31st May.
*Baltic*, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power......14th June.
*Western Metropolis*, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power......28th June.
*Mississippi*, W. G. FURBER, Commander, 2,600 tons, 900 horse power......July.

Further departures from New-York, (besides extra steamers): July 19, August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

Departures from Bremen, respectively—Cowes: May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency, from New-York to Bremen, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
From Bremen, &c., to New-York:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
Return tickets: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

### NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Ships. | Tons. | Commanders |
|---|---|---|
| QUEEN | 3,412 | Grogan. |
| ERIN | 3,310 | Cutting. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,872 | Lewis. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Thomson. |
| ENGLAND | 3,450 | Grace. |
| SCOTLAND | 3,695 | Hall. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Prowse. |
| HELVETIA | 3,315 | Ogilvie. |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ENGLAND......WEDNESDAY, May 16
PENNSYLVANIA......SATURDAY, May 19
VIRGINIA......WEDNESDAY, May 23
HELVETIA......SATURDAY, May 26
DENMARK......SATURDAY, June 2
SCOTLAND......SATURDAY, June 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon, the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, at 9 A. M., on SATURDAY, May 19. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8:30 A. M.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon on WEDNESDAY, May 16, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. First cabin $90; steerage $30, currency. A limited number of passengers taken.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY......May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY......May 26
CITY OF BOSTON......SATURDAY......June 2
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY......June 9
CITY OF WASHINGTON......SATURDAY......June 16
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin......$120 | Steerage......$35
First Cabin to London......125 | Steerage to London......40
First Cabin to Paris......135 | Steerage to Paris......50
Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......SATURDAY, June 2
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, June 30
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
*Medical attendance free of charge.*
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

### ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, May 12, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First cabin......$132 50 | Second cabin......$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

### THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
PALMYRA......WEDNESDAY, May 16.
TARIFA......WEDNESDAY, May 23.
TRIPOLI......WEDNESDAY, May 30.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 16th inst.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the *Scotia*, from 1 to 2 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
The JAVA will sail 30th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

### FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on
SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.
Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

### FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on May 23.

### FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
RAPIDAN, Capt. ALEXANDER, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

### FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

### FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-class Steamships, Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. N. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows May 26.

### NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

## SHIPPING.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
MAY.
1st, ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th, COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st, NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

### OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class. $175 to $200. | Second class. $125. | Third class. $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On SATURDAY, May 19, at noon.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river ensures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
FREIGHTS REDUCED.
The fast and favorite steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails May 19.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 26.
Cabin passage......TWENTY DOLLARS.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
Cabin passage......$20
The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, CAPT. THOMAS H. MORTON, will leave on SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

### FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage......$20.
EVERY THURSDAY,
landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 17.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS S. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MURRAY'S LINE.
The favorite fast sailing steamship LEO will sail from Pier No 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, May 17, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

### FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER......Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA......Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, May 10.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

### FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The A1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, May 17, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

### THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

### NEW-YORK, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new, fast and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.
For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

### DAILY LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND YONKERS.

The steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, will run regular, (Sundays excepted,) making two trips each day, leaving Dey-st., New-York, at 10½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.; leaving Yonkers at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., landing at foot of Christopher-st. and 152d-st., New-York. Fare each way, 20 cents. Sundays, will make two excursions to Rockland Lake, leaving foot of Dey-st. at 8 A. M., Christopher-st. at 8¼ A. M., 22d-st. at 8½ A. M., landing at 152d-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Rockland Lake and return. Fare each way 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | | LEAVE RED BANK. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, May | 8, | 12 M. | Monday, May | 7, | 11 A.M. |
| Thursday, | 10, | 2 P.M. | Wednesday, | 9, | 1 P.M. |
| Saturday, | 12, | 3½ P.M. | Friday, | 11, | 1 P.M. |
| Monday, | 14, | 3½ P.M. | Monday, | 14, | 7 A.M. |
| Tuesday, | 15, | 3½ P.M. | Tuesday, | 15, | 7 A.M. |
| Thursday, | 17, | 9 A.M. | Wednesday, | 16, | 7½ A.M. |
| Saturday, | 19, | 10 A.M. | Friday, | 18, | 10 A.M. |
| Tuesday, | 22, | 8½ A.M. | Monday, | 21, | 11 A.M. |
| Wednesday, | 23, | 9 A.M. | Tuesday, | 22, | 1 P.M. |
| Thursday, | 24, | 2 P.M. | Wednesday, | 23, | 1½ P.M. |
| Saturday, | 26, | 3½ P.M. | Friday, | 25, | 2 P.M. |
| Monday, | 28, | 3½ P.M. | Monday, | 28, | 6½ A.M. |
| Tuesday, | 29, | 3½ P.M. | Tuesday, | 29, | 7 A.M. |
| Wednesday, | 30, | 3½ P.M. | Wednesday, | 30, | 7½ A.M. |
| Thursday, | 31, | 3½ P.M. | Thursday, | 31, | 7½ A.M. |

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE steamboat THOMAS P. WAY, Capt. WM. J. BAULSIER, will commence her regular daily trips on SATURDAY, May 12.
Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave New-York at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. GASTON, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMboat ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, April 30, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 and 34th-st. pier at 7:45 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, and Hudson.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception), at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

## EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—CROSSETT'S GROVE, NEW and very attractive. Also, the new and beautiful side-wheel steamboat HENRY SMITH, to charter, with other boats, barges and groves, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., near Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

## RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with train for West, and at Troy with train for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for West, and at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with train for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, the 14th inst., trains on this road will run as follows:
Leave New-York, Pier No. 32 North River, 11 A. M. Express line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours; fare $2. 4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden; fare $2. Freight train at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden. Returning trains leave Camden: Express at 9:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M. Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M. Way mail and Express at 3:45 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M. WM. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, to Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
7:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
H. RIDDLE, General Superintendent, New-York.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after May 14, 1866, the passenger and freight boats connecting with this railroad will leave Pier No. 32 North River, instead of Pier No. 3, as at present.
W. U. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING HORSES PRINCE, GREY EDDIE, KIT KARSON, and Stallion PETROLEUM, will be sold at auction on SATURDAY NEXT, at the stables of James B. McMann, Hunter's Point, Long Island, opposite foot of 34th-st. Sale positive, without reserve. Particulars in future advertisements. W. H. DISBROW, Bazaar No. 100 Liberty-st.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED.—50 SOILED BY removal from No. 450 Broadway, (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 300 new carriages; 1,000 sets harness. C. WITTY, Nos. 634, 636 and 638 Broadway, and Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st. Office entrance, No. 638 Broadway.

MATCHED PAIR OF PONIES AND PARK PHAETON FOR SALE—With harness; a complete turnout; ponies 13½ hands high, handsome, stylish, gentle and good under the saddle; have been used exclusively by a young lady and are reliable. Apply at private stable, 138 East 35th-st., or at 414 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE BREVOORT HOUSE STAbles, No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th-st., a private rockaway, which has just been put in complete repair; the running-gear entirely new, and for use as good as new. Can be seen until the 18th inst.

A SIX AND A FOUR SEAT PHAETON, 2 wagons, 1 coach, also, 400 new carriages and harness at 25 per cent. less than Broadway prices. JOHN C. HAM, No. 10 East 4th-st., corner Broadway.

W. H. DISBROW'S NEXT AUCTION sale of horses, carriages, harness, &c., on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 1 P. M., at his Horse and Carriage Bazaar, No. 100 Liberty-st.

A FINE STYLISH DARK BAY family coupe horse for sale, 16 hands, long tail and mane, kind and gentle, fully warranted; aged 8 years No. 153 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A C SPRING BRETT; BUILT BY Parker; cost $1,500; in good order and will be sold cheap. Apply to Mackey stables, 121 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BAY HORSE, FULL 16 hands, with long tail and good style, warranted sound. Apply at No. 212 West 35th-st., private stable.

## LOST AND FOUND.

### $3,000 REWARD.

The undersigned hereby offer the above reward for the recovery or information leading to the recovery of the sum of SIXTEEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS, stolen from their messenger, in 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., about 11:30 A. M., Saturday, May 12; or in like proportion for any part of the same.
E. S. HIGGINS & CO., No. 388 Broadway.

LOST.—EIGHT CIRCULAR NOTES, ON DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in favor of Geo. S. Chase, but unendorsed—dated March 8, 1866, for $50 each, in gold—Nos. 816 to 823 inclusive. The payment has been stopped.
C. W. CHASE & CO., Haverhill, Mass.

LOST.—ON FRIDAY, THE 11TH INST., IN THE office of the Tax Commissioners, a bunch of small Keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the office of Receiver of Taxes.

$35 REWARD.—LOST ON THE 7TH INST., A POCKET-BOOK containing $101. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it with JOHN R. MORSE, at the General Ticket-office of the New-Jersey Railroad, at Jersey City.

## FURNITURE.

### FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, No. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal-st. Housekeepers supplied, and can pay by installments if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

EXTREME VALUE PAID FOR
DIAMONDS, SECOND-HAND WATCHES, JEWELRY
OLD GOLD & SILVER.
ORIGINAL JACOBS,
407 BROADWAY

## REMOVALS.

MME. DIEDEN
Has removed to
NO. 25 UNION-SQUARE.
DRESSES, CLOAKS, LACES, LINGERIES, &c. &c.

REMOVAL.—P. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED his Sewing Machine establishment to No. 769 BROADWAY, southwest corner of 9th-st., up stairs. All first-class sewing machines for sale and to rent.

## DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH IN FIVE HOURS—entire satisfaction, or no pay. Beautiful sets $15, with plumpers to fill out the cheeks and restore youthful appearance. Nitrous oxide, daily, at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av.

A SET OF TEETH IN THREE HOURS.—Great reduction in prices. One set lasts a lifetime. The best materials used. Gas always on hand at No. 379 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Come and see.

## MEETINGS.

EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD.—A PUBLIC meeting of property owners and citizens who are interested in the public travel on the 8th-av., will be held at Mr. Chase's Hotel, corner 126th-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting.
D. F. TIEMANN, Chairman of Committee.

## ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC—UN BALLO.

HAVANA OPERA COMPANY.
Director......J. GRAU
Lessee of the grand TEATRO TACON of Havana and the new and elegant French Theatre, 14th-st.
On MONDAY EVENING, May 14,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
NOEL GUIDI, Amelia. BOSCHETTI, Oscar.
POLLINI, Ulrica. ANASTASI, Richard.
ORLANDINI, Reinhart. COLETTI and BARILI.
Sig. MUZIO......Conductor and Musical Director
ON TUESDAY—NO OPERA, in consequence of the day and night rehearsal of Halevy's Great Work, LA JUIVE, which will be presented with a brilliant cast ON WEDNESDAY, May 16.
ON SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.
On THURSDAY—Opera Night in Brooklyn,
LA TRAVIATA,
which has been received on the opening night in New-York with great enthusiasm by Mlle. BOSCHETTI, Signori ANASTASI and ORLANDINI, which eminent artists will make their debut in Brooklyn on this occasion.
Ticket-office open at the Academy of Music, at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st., and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Mr. Grau takes pleasure to state that through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present Lessee of the Academy, he is enabled to present his Company at this establishment.

### BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand complimentary concert, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 15, 1866, to Miss FLORENCE A. RICE, contralto, assisted by the following artists: Mrs. Marie Abbott and Mrs. Rogers, sopranos; Mme. Eugenie De Roode Rice, pianist; (graduate of the Conservatorie, of Paris;) Mr. S. C. Campbell, baritone; Mr. Wm. Castle, tenor, and Mr. G. W. Colby, conductor.
Tickets, $1; to be obtained at Waters', Pond's, or Chickering & Son's stores. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

### BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. Tayleure......Manager
SOLON SHINGLE IN BROOKLYN.
THE GREAT COMEDIAN, J. E. OWENS.
MOST POSITIVELY BUT FOR TWO NIGHTS, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 18 AND 19.
SOLON SHINGLE.
To conclude (on Friday night only) with THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
To conclude (on Saturday) with THE LIVE INDIAN.
BOX SHEET OPEN WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

### IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

MONDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8 o'clock.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS'
LAST GRAND CONCERT
LAST GRAND CONCERT
OF THE SEASON.
For which occasion the following eminent artists have kindly consented to assist:
Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano.
Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Dramatic Artist.
Mr. CARLYLE PETERSILEA, Pianist.
(His first appearance in America.)
THE MENDELSSHON UNION SOCIETY,
under the direction of Mr. Berge, and a grand orchestra.
The following interesting works will form part of this programme: Beethoven's entire music to Goethe's "Egmont," with recitations. Festival Overture for Orchestra, Chorus and Organ. Nicolai. March and Chorus from the "Ruins of Athens." Beethoven. Concerto, minor, for piano-forte—Heurelt, &c., &c.
Tickets for sale at the music-stores and Irving Hall.

### LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON
Will give A GRAND EXHIBITION of the amusing and exciting effects of the NITROUS OXIDE, or LAUGHING GAS, AT COOPER INSTITUTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16.
Great care, as usual, will be taken in the selection of subjects, that nothing may occur to offend the most fastidious.
The effect of the Gas is to develop the leading traits of character. Some will SING, LAUGH, DANCE, DECLAIM, &c.
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX LADIES!
Will inhale the Gas—no failure.
At the close, several persons will be invited from the audience to whom the gas will be administered in larger doses, producing profound sleep, and teeth extracted for them WITHOUT ONE PARTICLE OF PAIN, showing the beautiful anesthetic effects of the gas.
TICKETS 25 CENTS. Doors opened at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

### SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS.

BY WILLIAM BRADFORD.
The Committee of the "Soldiers' Orphans Home" are happy to announce that the above picture will be exhibited at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, for the benefit of this noble Institution, opening on FRIDAY, the 11th of May, for three weeks. Gallery will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Season Ticket $1.
On behalf of the Committee.
MRS. CHAS. P. DALY, V. P.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—24th-st., next door to the Fifth-av. Hotel. First appearance of Mr. G. W. H. Griffin. New acts, burlesques, &c. To conclude with the roaring farce, PETER PIPES.

## MEDICAL.

### TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery. Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

O. S.—1832.
CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

HUMANITY SAVED!—PROF. L. WUNDRAM'S, of Braunschweig, Germany, world-renowned imported cholera Elixir, the only sure preventive and cure; tried in all European hospitals. Thousands saved in 1849 in Germany and 1865 in Constantinople. No steamboat, no vessel, no hospital, no family should be without it. Use in time. Sold by all Druggists. BELMONT & DIENELT, No. 218 Spring-st.,
Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice gratis. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office No. 90 3d-av., near 13th-st., New-York.

LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL medical adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price $5. Office No. 52 6th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WINTER GARDEN.

LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
of Gayler's thrilling Drama, written expressly for MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, entitled the
CONNIE SOOGAH, OR THE WEARING OF THE GREEN,
presented with its great cast and beautiful scenery, including
THE SEA-GULL ROCK, GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, FINGALL'S CAVE, CASCADE AND DEVIL'S BASIN IN THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS AS CORNEY McGRATH, with the popular ballads of "Pat Malloy," and "Welcome all Heartily."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS AS NELLY NOLAN, with the the favorite song of "Abington Green," and a new Irish jig.
MADAME PONISI AS ELSIE OF THE GLEN.
Act 1—THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.
Act 2—HIDE AND SEEK.
Act 3—RETRIBUTION.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

### FOX'S OLD BOWERY.

Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. FOX.
MISS FANNY HERRING
In two Characters and two Songs.
G. L. FOX IN BURLESQUE.
DRAMA—ROSINI MEADOWS.
Rosini, Miss Herring; Old Meadows, W. H. Whalley. Harry Menden, W. Marden; Jethro Baxter, C. K Fox.
BURLESQUE OF CAMILLE.
CAMILLE (with a cracked heart)......G. L. FOX.
ARMAND (her most jeweled lover)......Miss HERRING.
New Farce—THE DUTCH STATUE.

### A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The following questions, with others, were sent, on Thursday last, to the entire New-York Press (comprising nearly 200 papers and periodicals:)
1. Is Aerial Navigation possible?
2. Will the principle embraced in my invention render it practicable?
No answer has yet been made, nor have the questions been published.
I now challenge the science and mechanism of the City to determine, before the trial trip, whether my Flying Ship can navigate the air.
SOLOMON ANDREWS, Inventor.
THE AERIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY will exhibit this new Air Ship to the public at their grounds, corner of Houston and Greene sts., up to the time of the trial trip. Hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Wednesday and Saturday, 25c.

### WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY,

NO. 6 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
Grand complimentary testimonial to MR. JOHN WOOD,
by his pupils, on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 16 and 23. Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained of members only.

## SPORTING,

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN OWNING fast horses. An experienced riding teacher and trainer of horses wishes employment in the same; best of references. Address R. & P., No. 161 5th-av., H. Gebhard's gymnasium.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in the first-class house No. 308 East 13th-st., two doors from 2d-av., with board, for $20 a week, with gas, bath, &c.; also, some large hall rooms for gentlemen at $10.

BOARDING—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house convenient to cars. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND delightful rooms to let, with or without partial board, to gentlemen of neat and quiet habits, in the first-class private residence No. 42 West Washington-place.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteely, without children or boarders For particulars address Box No. 381 Brooklyn Post-office.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—BY TWO young men, in a private family, either one large room or room and parlor, with the use of gas, bath, &c. Address, stating terms and locality, M. and C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WALL HOUSE—WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y.—Delightfully situated for healthful Summer board, on the highest ground in Brooklyn, E. D., within 25 minutes of Broadway, New-York City, offers superb accommodations, at moderate rates.

23D-STREET NEAR MADISON-AV. AND Academy of Design, elegantly furnished rooms in suites or single, with first-class board; terms moderate; references required. Apply at No. 62 East 23d-st.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegant suites of apartments for families and single rooms for gentlemen, on second and third floors, with superior board; reference exchanged.

$8 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE rooms with board; less to gentlemen rooming together, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Beautiful location.

TO STRANGERS AND OTHERS—A highly respectable German lady will let a choice suite of handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at 115 8th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A SMALL private family, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea; house has all modern improvements. No. 82 East 27th-st.

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 59 South 6th-st.; rooms are beautiful and airy; in a healthy location; only five minutes' walk from the ferry, Brooklyn, E. D.

HARLEM—A SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM to let with board, in pleasant location, with private family. Terms low. C. H. COVET, No. 373 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms, and one large room, suitable for a party of gentlemen, to let, with or without board, at 29 5th-av.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, in a private family, with or without board. No. 124 Waverley-place.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, AT not over $10 a week, in the City or vicinity. Address Wall-st., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board. Dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 51 Lexington-av., corner of 25th-st.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD, TO a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 33 West 33d-st. References unexceptionable.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD—AT NO. 141 MONtague-st., Brooklyn, on the heights; superior location.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS opened a commodious hotel for the accommodation of City boarders, at East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., on line of Susquehanna Railroad, two hours' ride west from Albany; charges reasonable. Address GEORGE RICH, proprietor, or call for reference at No. 261 3d-av., or on Lawyer Robinson, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT PERsons can be accommodated with board for the Summer at a farmhouse; location healthy; shady and airy rooms; 30 miles from New-York by boat or New-Haven Railroad; 6 miles from depot. For particulars address L. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, with board, 10 miles from 26th-st., near Williamsbridge Station, Harlem Railroad. Stabling for horses. Best of reference required. Those willing to pay a liberal price may address A. B. C., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITHIN THIRTY MINutes' ride from Jersey City ferries, by horse-cars; first-class board and accommodations in a large, fine house; beautiful lawns and view of the New York Bay, &c. Inquire of O. H. CROSBY, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place. A private family.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SING SING, ON the Hudson; pleasant, airy rooms, with good board, within five minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars inquire at the depot for the house owned by L. H. MILLER, Waller-av.

COUNTRY BOARDING—IN THE BEAUTIful village of Pittsfield, Mass. Families will find fine accommodations by applying at the house of Mrs. L. E. BACKUS; Post-office Box No. 284.

BOARD AT THE SEA SHORE.—PARTIES wishing to secure an excellent boarding-place (with home comforts) for the Summer months, can find accommodation in that very desirable locality, Ocean-st., Lynn, Mass., near Swampscott, commanding a splendid view of the ocean. For further information address OCEAN VIEW, No. 114 Pembroke-st., Boston.

SUMMER BOARDING.—PARTIES DESIRing a healthful location and good board for the Summer season can be accommodated by applying at the Texido Mansion, Flushing, L. I.; fine view of the Bay; plenty of fruit; fishing, &c., 15 minutes' walk from the depot; ten trains daily from New-York. Apply on premises or direct to Mrs. J. E. FOWLER Flushing, L. I.

A FRENCH LADY, NOW TEACHING IN a seminary, would wish to find in Orange, N. J., for the Summer season, a family in which instruction in French and music for a limited number of hours would be considered a compensation for board. Address Box No. 1,993, New-Haven, Conn.

BOARD FOR BOYS.—A CLERGYMAN, LIVing in a healthy, pleasant location, 30 miles by railroad from New-York, would like to take four or five boys, from 10 to 15 years old, to board, and, if desired, to instruct. For particulars, inquire at No. 37 7th-av.

BOARD WANTED, IN THE COUNTRY, within an hour and a-half of New-York, by two gentlemen and their wives and maids, in a family where there no other boarders. Address H. H. P., Box No. 2,020 Post-office.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, L. I., A FEW VERY desirable rooms with board, in a private family; neighborhood unsurpassed for salubrity and beauty. Address H. H. M., Box No. 38 Oyster Bay.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Two or three quiet families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board. Apply as above, to Miss M. L. McCLUES.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT Piermont, on the Hudson, by parties wishing good accommodations, by applying at No. 239 West 36th-st. Stabling if desired.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, EDGEWATER, STATEN Island, will open for the season on MONDAY, May 14. This house has been handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of families, only thirty minutes' sail from the foot of Whitehall-st, and ten minutes' walk from Stapleton or Tompkinsville landing; in connection with the house there is a good billiard and bowling room for the exclusive use of the guests of the house; also good stabling; fine bathing, fishing and boating can also be had. Rooms can now be engaged at reasonable prices for the season.

THE BERKSHIRE SODA SPRINGS House, having been thoroughly refitted and refurnished, will be opened by the subscribers, on or before the 1st of June, for the reception of boarders during the Summer months upon reasonable terms.
CHARLES E. BOTSFORD, MARTIN HARRIS.
GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., May 8, 1866.

SANS SOUCI HOUSE, BALLSTON SPA, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.—This house will be opened this season for Summer boarders. It is seven miles from Saratoga Springs. Eight trains run each way daily. Apply early.

THE ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Is now open for first class families and transient boarders.
S. A. GERZABECK.

WM. LOUISON'S HOUSE, RICHMOND Valley Station, Staten Island, is now open for transient and permanent boarders; fine fishing, boating and sea bathing.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

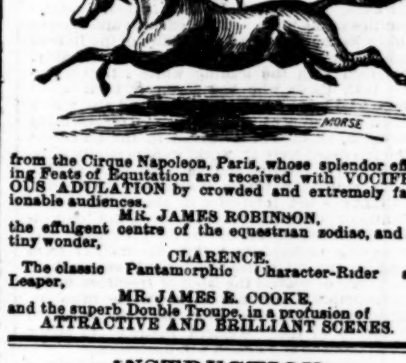
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
STILL ANOTHER CHANCE.
INCREASED AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTION.
NEW CURIOSITIES! NEW WONDERS!! NEW DRAMA!
MIRTH AND MUSIC! PASSION AND PATHOS!
EVERYTHING TO DIVERT THE MIND, PLEASE THE EYE, AND ENLIGHTEN THE UNDERSTANDING.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
A grand sensational romance,
BENDITO;
Or, THE CHILDREN OF THE ZINCALI,
abounding in
INTERESTING INCIDENTS, EXCITING SITUATIONS, NEW AND SPLENDID SCENIC EFFECTS, NOVEL MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS AND COSTUMES.
Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mrs. W. L. Jamison, Misses Jennie Cleaver, Kehoe, Emma Shell, Addie Lebrun, Messrs. Hadaway, Daly, W. L. Jamison, H. E. Johnstone, Haviland, Bridgman, Anderson, Wilton, &c., will appear.
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD,
To be seen at all hours.
THE WONDER OF WONDERS.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
aged only three years, and weighing 196 POUNDS.
A PERFECT MOUNTAIN OF FLESH.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS.
outrivaling in stature and appearance the celebrated
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

### NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
The magnificent legendary spectacle of
FAUSTUS;
OR, THE DEMON OF THE DRACHENFELS.
Beautiful Scenery and Gorgeous Effects.
Comedy of LOVE IN LIVERY.
Drama of THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN.
FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of G. LINGARD.

### NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......MANAGER
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
NIGHT PERFORMANCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Unparalleled triumphs of the daring equestrienne,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG.




from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris, whose splendor effusing Feats of Equitation are received with VOCIFEROUS ADULATION by crowded and extremely fashionable audiences.
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
the effulgent centre of the equestrian zodiac, and his tiny wonder,
CLARENCE.
The classic Pantamorphic Character-Rider and Leaper,
MR. JAMES R. COOKE,
and the superb Double Troupe, in a profusion of
ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT SCENES.

## INSTRUCTION.

### SEWARD INSTITUTE.

FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
Accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms for board and tuition, $100 per session of five months.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

### BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—MAY 8, 1866.—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual MEETING of the members, and the Election of Officers and Directors of this Institution, will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. There will be an Exhibition of the Pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad train will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

THOROUGH TUITION DAY AND EVENING AT NO. 482 BROADWAY.—Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, whose long experience in teaching enables him to secure the greatest possible improvement of his students, invites the attention of young men who desire to be well prepared for business, and all whose education has been neglected, to the advantages he can give them for improvement. Lessons strictly private, when required.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn. Vacancies for a few good boys. Pupils enjoy all the comforts of a Christian home, with proper intellectual and physical training, in the most healthy district of the State. Can remain during Summer months. Principal in New-York City on the 21st inst. For particulars address as above. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives private instructions in penmanship, and guarantees, by his system of hand-training, to remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and enable any lady or gentleman to write an easy stylish business hand.

A GOOD HANDWRITING, EFFICIENCY in book-keeping and mathematics guaranteed. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery. Brooklyn College removed to No. 349 Fulton-st. Terms $20 per quarter, every day and evening.

NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A REUNION OF former pupils of Nazareth Hall, on FRIDAY, June 8. All who purpose attending will please address REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.
For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS
Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN.—A boarding-school for boys; number of pupils limited to 12. Terms $300 per year. D. SANFORD, A. M.

## TEACHERS.

TUTORSHIP WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN of thorough collegiate education, will accept a tutorship for his board. Unexceptionable references given. Address Mr. JONES, No. 216 West 25th-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LECTURE ON IRRITABILITY OF the Bladder and Stricture of the Urethra, addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel* and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av., New-York, illustrated by three cases. Mr. Syme's method: Is it possible to cure stricture by dilating it? Its immediate cure by the urethrotome; stricture of the uterus, piles, fissure, fistula and concealed or itching ulcer of the rectum. Their sympathetic symptoms; *Scalpel*, No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to EVERARDUS WARNER, Publisher, Box No. 3,121, or No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. The six volumes, of 500 pages each, may be had for $18. Horace Greeley says: "Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of value to the whole human race."
Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

## PROPOSALS.

### SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,900 feet of Government lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| 18,000 feet 1½-inch oak. | 39,000 feet 1¼-inch ash. |
| 100,000 feet 2-inch oak. | 74,500 feet 2-inch ash. |
| 100,000 feet 2½-inch oak. | 36,000 feet 3-inch ash. |
| 129,000 feet 3-inch oak. | 30,000 feet 4-inch ash. |
| 10,000 feet 3½-inch oak. | 20,000 feet 5-inch ash. |
| 73,000 feet 4-inch oak. | 3,500 feet ¾-inch pine. |
| 10,000 feet 5-inch oak. | 34,800 feet ⅞-inch pine. |
| 10,000 feet 2-inch hickory. | 37,000 feet 1-inch pine. |
| 6,500 feet 3-inch hickory. | 25,000 feet ¾-inch poplar. |
| 14,600 feet 4-inch hickory. | 13,000 feet 1-inch poplar. |

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.
Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids, should they be considered too low.
Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.
Proposals should be signed with the bidders full name, and give his Post-office address, indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 250 G-ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase from the United States of all the iron work for nineteen spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the rods, bolts, plates and dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.
The iron is now stored at the works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.
Additional bill of the iron and length of the spans may be obtained on application to this office.
Terms, cash, in Government funds.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for the Purchase of Iron."
F. J. CRILLY,
Brev. Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Open at 7½. Begin at 8.
The proprietor begs respectfully to
CAUTION
the public against the ticket speculators who infest the sidewalks in front of this theatre, and impose upon the public by demanding an increase on the regular prices of admission.
Carriages may be ordered at
11 O'CLOCK.
At which hour the play now terminates.
THIS EVENING,
And every night until further notice,
Mr. Chas. Reade's Drama, founded upon his highly popular novel, entitled
IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
which has had an uninterrupted run of 150 nights in London, with new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood & Maeder; original music by Mr. Mollenhauer; and
GREAT CAST.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND EVENTS.
ACT I.
THE FIELDING FARM WITH THE VILLAGE CHURCH AND DISTANT COUNTRY.
The Rival Suitors—The Jew—The Emigrant's Farewell.
ACT II.
Scene I. APARTMENT IN MEADOW'S HOUSE.
Scene II. INTERIOR OF THE PRISON, WITH ITS CELLS AND GALLERIES.
The Plot—Prison Discipline—The Victim.
ACT III.
GEORGE FIELDING'S HUT IN AUSTRALIA.
The Meeting—Jacky the Savage.
ACT IV.
ROCKY GLEN AND DISTANT MOUNTAINS IN AUSTRALIA, WITH WATERFALL AND RIVULETS BY MOONLIGHT—CHANGING GRADUALLY TO DARKNESS—DAYLIGHT AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.
The Miners—Gold—The Struggle.
ACT V.
THE FARM AND DISTANT COUNTRY
"Home, Sweet Home!"
THE NEW DRAMA EVERY NIGHT.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager......J. H. SELWYN
MONDAY, May 14,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE of the romantic spectacular drama, entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
WITH NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, NEW APPOINTMENTS, AND UNEQUALED CAST.
Acknowledged by all
THE MOST BRILLIANT PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON,
but which must positively be withdrawn after THURSDAY EVENING, May 17,
to allow for the production of other novelties.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who made her first appearance in America as
GERTRUDE, in THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
and will on this occasion say farewell in the same character, and also appear for the last time in
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE.
MONDAY, May 21, will be presented a new drama, expressly adapted for the Olympic, from Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14,
will be presented Bulwer's celebrated five-act play entitled the
LADY OF LYONS; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.
Miss IDA VERNON......as......PAULINE
Mr. J. C. COWPER......as......CLAUDE MELNOTTE
The cast comprising the names of Messrs. J. G. Burnett, D. E. Ralton, G. Be ks, E. B. Holmes, Blaisdell, Barry, Danvers, Nolan, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Everett, &c., &c.
TUESDAY, ROMEO AND JULIET.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16,
FIRST NIGHT
OF THE LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
of the truly great and original tragedian,
CHARLES DILLON,
when will be produced, (after months of preparation and great outlay, and with a superior cast,) the beautiful and touchingly pathetic drama of
BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK,
written expressly for CHARLES DILLON, and in which he is universally acknowledged to be
WITHOUT A RIVAL.
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS ALL NEW,
and of the most
COSTLY AND GORGEOUS DESCRIPTION.
Seats secured six days in advance.

### BRYANT'S!

Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON!
Brilliant success of the astonishing aerial
ELEPHANT! ELEPHANT!! ELEPHANT!!!
Dan Bryant and Seymour in their world-renowned scene
LES MISERABLES! OUR AFRICAN POLKA!!
The Nerves, Tyrolean Galoots, Black Chemist,
U. S. Mail! Ten minutes at the Academy,
Plantation Festival—How are you, Greenbacks?

MARBLE STATUES BY LARKING MEAD, Jr.,
"THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTADINELLA," "ECHO," and others. Open every DAY and EVENING, at the Studio Building, 15 West 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

## LECTURES.

### LAST LECTURE OF THE SEASON.

JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture at the Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, May 15. Subject—*Habit*. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8.
Tickets for sale at Rushton's, Astor House, and at the door on the evening of the lecture, after 5 o'clock.

BY INVITATION.
DR. ELEAZAR PARMLY
Will deliver an Address upon the "Early History of Dentistry in the United States," at the Hall of the NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 17, at 7½ o'clock.
The Dental profession, with such friends as may be interested in the history and progress of dentistry, are cordially invited to be present.
COMMITTEE—George E. Hawes, J. Smith Dodge, C. A. Marvin, E. J. Dunning, J. H. Foster, F. H. Clark, C. W. Ballard.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION MISSIONS.
A LECTURE BY REV. CHARLES B. SMYTH.
Subject—*A Comparative View of the Features and Phases of Popery and Protestantism*,
In the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn,
MONDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at 192 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

## MUSICAL.

### THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same.
The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

### THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial, in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT,
which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

### RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail.
Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.
"Don't Marry a Man if He Drinks." Song. PARKHURST.
"The Patter of the Rain." Song and Chorus. PARKHURST.
"Give me Honest Friends and True." Song. TUCKER.
"Sleep, My Dear One." Song, with chorus. DANKS.
"Happy, Golden Days." Song, with chorus. VAIL.
All of which are recommended. Price 30 cents, or four for $1. Mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVERSTRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., both corners of 21st-st.

19 PIANOS FOR SALE CHEAP—MUST be sold this week; one for $50, $65, $115; one 7-octave rosewood, $175; new 7-octave, $275. Pianos to rent or sold on installments, at the manufactory, No. 149 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS AT reduced prices. Also, second-hand pianos at very low rates. A large assortment to rent on moderate terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable Pianos made. Agraffe, overstrung, and all improvements. Nos. 241 to 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

# THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

## Operations and Effects of the Organization of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina.

## Official Report of the Government Commissioners.

The following report concerning the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina has been forwarded to the War Department by Gens. FULLERTON and STEDMAN, who are on a tour of inspection through the Southern States by order of the Government:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, May 8, 1866.

*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

We have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions of April 7 last, directing us to "inspect and report upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the Military Departments of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas," that we have performed the duty in the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina, and submit the following report of our observations. We deem it proper to communicate the result of our inspection in these States before proceeding any further in the performance of the duty assigned to us.

It has been our endeavor to ascertain, by a thorough and impartial investigation, the manner in which the Bureau has been administered and conducted in these departments, and to observe the effect produced by it upon the relations between the white and black races. In pursuing our investigations, we have endeavored to arrive at the *truth*, and we feel that we have succeeded in so doing, by thoroughly examining and conversing with representatives of all classes of people, white and black, as well as officers on duty in the military service and in the Freedmen's Bureau in said States. We have visited all of the towns and cities of any importance, and the headquarters of each district of the Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina, and also taken advantage of every opportunity to converse with and obtain the opinions with reference to the Bureau of citizens whom we have met on the streets, at the hotels, and while traveling in the cars.

VIRGINIA.

There are on duty in Virginia the following number of officers in the military service, and of other persons employed by or attached to the Bureau:

1 Colonel.
2 Lieutenant-Colonels.
3 Majors.
1 Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.
9 Captains and Assistant-Quartermasters.
19 Captains of the line.
23 First Lieutenants.
20 Second Lieutenants.

Two hundred and thirty-three civilian employes, classified as follows:

58 Clerks and Superintendents of farms, paid average monthly wages, $78 50.

12 Assistant-Superintendents, paid average monthly wages, $87.

163 Laborers, paid average monthly wages, $11 75.

In addition to the foregoing, enlisted men in the military service are employed as orderlies, guards, &c., but we were unable to procure the number so employed.

9,000 freedmen received rations from the Bureau in the month of December last; 10,260 in the month of January, and 9,938 in February.

The provision returns on which the rations were issued, show:

*December*—Men, 1,020; women, 2,789; children, 5,191. Total, 9,000.

*January*—Men, 1,215; women, 3,084; children, 5,961. Total, 10,260.

*February*—Men, 1,324; women, 3,147; children, 5,467. Total, 9,938.

A majority of the freedmen to whom this subsistence has been furnished, are undoubtedly able to earn a living *if they were removed to localities where labor could be procured*. The necessity for issuing rations to this class of persons results from their accumulation in large numbers in certain places, where the land is unproductive and the demand for labor is limited. As long as these people remain in their present localities, the civil authorities refuse to provide for the able-bodied, and are unable to care for the helpless and destitute among them, owing to their great number, and the fact that very few are residents of the countries in which they have congregated during the war. The necessity for the relief extended to these people, both able-bodied and helpless, by the Government, will continue, so long as they remain in their present condition, and while rations are issued to the able-bodied, they will not voluntarily change their localities to seek places where they can procure labor.

In those districts of Virginia where the affairs of the Bureau have been faithfully and impartially administered by men of sound judgment and discretion, there has been no conflict between the agents of the Bureau and the citizens. In all of such districts the agents are acting in harmony with the civil officers of the State, and are assisted and supported by the citizens in the performance of their duties. But in many places, where the agents are not men of capacity and integrity, a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs exists. This originates in the arbitrary, unnecessary and offensive interferance of the agents of the Bureau with the relations between planters and their hired freedmen, causing vexatious delays in the prosecution of labor, and imposing expenses and costs in suits before themselves, about trivial matters that could readily be adjusted by the friendly advice of a sensible man. The effect produced by the action of this class of agents is bitterness and antagonism between the whites and the freedmen, a growing prejudice against the Government by the planters, and expectations on the part of the freedmen that can never be realized. When there has been no such interference or bad advice given to the freedmen by the agents of the Bureau, there is a growing feeling of kindness between the races, and good order and harmony prevails.

As an evidence of the manner in which this arbitrary power is exercised, we would state that an agent of the Bureau presiding in a Freedmen's Court in Occomac County, decided a question of title to land as follows: "A colored man was freed by his master twenty years ago. He was permitted by the kindness of his master to make his home on the plantation wherever he chose. He set up a claim to ten acres thereof, around his cabin in which he had lived for ten years. The agent decided that the colored man had acquired title to the ten acres by adverse possession, and forebade the owner of the plantation from bringing the question again before his Court, *or any other Court*, on pain of imprisonment."

These agents exercise the widest latitude in the exercise of their judicial functions, trying questions involving title to real estate, contracts, crimes and even actions effecting the marital relations. We witnessed the trial of a divorce case before the sub-agent at Charlotteville. The trial occupied about ten minutes, and resulted in a decree of divorce.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau having turned over to the civil courts all criminal cases in which freedmen are interested, and having made preparations also to turn over civil cases, this leaves no other duty for the agents of the Bureau to perform except to supervise and to care for the infirm, aged and helpless. We, therefore, respectfully recommend that the services of the officers of the Bureau in Virginia be dispensed with, and that their duties be performed by the officers commanding troops in the department. Such a change would relieve the Government of the large, and, in our opinion, wholly unnecessary expense of supporting a superfluous number of officers and employes, while the duties can be as efficiently and satisfactorily performed in the manner in which we have suggested. As long as the Government of the United States exercises any control whatever over the Southern States, not exercised over other States of the Union, so long the pressure of military force will be indispensible. The presence of both the Bureau and military force is unnecessary. The officers commanding the troops can discharge the duties now performed by both, but the officers of the Bureau, without the presence of the troops, would be powerless to execute even their own orders.

At the close of the war, in the chaotic condition in which society was left in the entire absence of all civil authority, the judicious and sensible officers of the Bureau, supported by the military, exercised a good influence, and did much to preserve order and assist in the organization of free labor. The restoration of civil law and the recognition of the civil rights of the freedmen, as evidenced by the changes made by the Legislature in the laws of Virginia, giving them the right to hold property, to sue and be sued, to testify in the courts in all cases in which they may be interested (a gratifying proof of the growing feeling of kindness towards them on the part of the whites,) render the freedmen, in our opinion, perfectly secure if left to the care of the laws and the protection of the troops.

There appears to be a contrariety of opinion as to whether the effect of the operation of the Bureau on the freedmen has been to promote habits of industry or idleness among them. In our opinion the effect produced has depended wholly on the character of the officers. Prudent and industrious freedmen rarely call upon the Bureau for advice and assistance. It is the idle and worthless who look to it for support. Among these, however, we do not mean to include the infirm and helpless. The masses of the freedmen have an idea that the Bureau possesses some mysterious power to serve them, and if they fail to secure such livelihood as they desire, they fall back upon it with a certainty of support. These ideas, it will readily be seen, lessen their efforts to procure employment and to support themselves and families. They also regard the existence of the Bureau as evidence that the Government looks upon the white people of the South as their enemies, which is calculated to excite suspicion on their part.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Virginia, Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. BROWN, is laboring faithfully and zealously to harmonize and protect the interests of both races. We discovered no hostility among the white people of Virginia to the education of the freedmen. In several localities, more especially at Lynchburgh and Charlottesville, where we thoroughly examined into the subject, the people were taking much interest in the establishment of schools for their education, giving as a reason for their efforts in this direction that educated labor was preferable to uneducated labor, which sentiment we believe prevails throughout the State.

We made no investigation into the conduct of the officers of the Bureau in Virginia outside of their official duties.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Having completed our duties in Virginia, we proceeded to the Department of North Carolina, and arrived at Raleigh on the 23d of April. Here we saw the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for said State, Col. E. WHITTLESEY, and obtained from him the following information as to the number of military officers and civilians employed, and the number of freedmen to whom rations have been issued since the 1st of December last in said State:

Commissioned officers in the military service: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, 17 Captains, 6 First Lieutenants, 8 Second Lieutenants and 1 Chaplain.

*Medical Department*—9 contract Surgeons, pay per month, $100; 26 hospital attendants, average pay per month, $11 25; 18 civilian employes, agents, clerks, &c., at average pay per month, $77 20; 4 laborers, average pay per month, $11 90. In addition to the foregoing, enlisted men are detailed as orderlies, guards, &c., by commanding officers of the different military posts where officers of the Bureau are serving. Rations have been issued as follows:

| | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 518 | 2,465 | 3,679 | 6,662 |
| January | 552 | 2,567 | 3,712 | 6,831 |
| February | 369 | 2,270 | 3,507 | 6,146 |
| March | 321 | 2,205 | 3,406 | 5,932 |

The same reasons that exist for issuing rations to the freedmen in Virginia and the necessity for the continuance of this relief apply to the freedmen of North Carolina.

We found the feeling toward the Bureau much the same as that already stated as prevailing in Virginia, except that there appears to be a more universal desire in this department on the part of all classes to have it removed. This feeling is no doubt attributable to the misconduct of many of the officers of the Bureau, such as working plantations, running saw-mills, manufacturing turpentine and tar, &c., operations which bring them armed with the authority of official positions into competition with the citizens who are employing freedmen. We have investigated some of the charges made against agents of the Bureau and in pursuing our inquiries to this point, commenced with the Assistant Commissioner of the State, Col. E. WHITTLESEY, to whom we addressed the interrogatory: "Do you know of any person in the military service, now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in this department, who is, or has been, since entering upon the duties of his office, engaged or interested, directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of any lands within the Department?" He answered "No!" Subsequently he addressed us a note, hereto appended, marked "A," in which he stated that in order to assist the planters in hiring freedmen and trying fairly the experiment of free labor, he and some other officers of the Bureau had loaned money, and thus indirectly had an interest in cultivating farms. On receiving this note we addressed Col. WHITTLESEY further interrogatories, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked "B," to which he replied in a communication, also hereto appended, marked "C," disclosing the fact that he is interested with the Rev. HORACE JAMES, of Massachusetts, formerly Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster Freedmen's Bureau, and with Mr. WINTHROP TAPPAN, of Maine, in the cultivation of a large farm in Pitt County, N.C. He also stated therein that Capt. F. A. SEELEY, Superintendent for the Bureau of the Eastern District of N. C., is interested in the cultivation of a plantation in Wayne County, N.C., and that Capt. ISAAC ROSEKRANZ, Commissary of Subsistence, is interested with a Mr. BROOKS in the cultivation of a plantation in Pitt County, N.C.

From Raleigh we proceeded to Salisbury, where we found Major CLINTON A. CILLEY, Superintendent for the Bureau of the Western District, embracing fifty-one counties of the State. This efficient and competent officer has administered the affairs of the Bureau within his district with much ability and impartiality. We conferred with the leading white citizens, embracing both those who had formerly been rebels and those who had been Union men, and also with a delegation of intelligent colored people, representing the freedmen, all of whom agreed in the statement that the freedmen were at work, were perfectly satisfied, and that good feeling and harmony prevailed between the whites and blacks throughout the district. Major CILLEY is not interested in the cultivation of any plantation, or in any other business not connected with his official duties, and he has prohibited any officer serving under him within his district from engaging in any enterprise which would enable them to appropriate or control the labor of freedmen under their jurisdiction to advance their private interests. We attribute much of the order and contentment of the freedmen of the "Western District" to Major CILLEY's judicious and honest administration.

After completing our inspection of the operations of the Bureau in Major CILLEY's district, we returned to Raleigh, where we remained one day, for the purpose of further interview with Col. WHITTLESEY, but he being absent, we were obliged to address him certain interrogatories, to which he afterward replied, as before stated.

On the 27th of April we left Raleigh for Newbern, the headquarters of Capt. SEELEY, Superintendent of the Eastern District of North Carolina. We at once proceeded to investigate the affairs of the Bureau and the conduct of its officers in this district. Capt. SEELEY was interrogated as to whether he was interested in any manner, directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of lands, or in any other private business requiring the labor of freedmen. He answered that he was not, except indirectly in manufacturing lumber, having purchased, or being about to purchase, with two of his clerks, a saw-mill about forty miles down the river. Dr. RUSH, Medical Purveyor, United States Volunteers, stationed at Newbern, and a Mr. POTTER, a citizen, were subsequently examined, both of whom stated that Capt. SEELEY, Superintendant of the Freedmen's Bureau for the district, entered into partnership with them about December last, in a contract to cultivate the farm of Major GEORGE COLLIER, a citizen of North Carolina, near Goldsboro. They commenced operations by planting seven hundred acres of cotton and some cane, this work necessarily requiring the labor of a large number of freedmen. Dr. RUSH stated that some two weeks since he had conditionally purchased the interest of Capt. SEELEY in the plantation, but had not yet consummated the contract. Mr. POTTER stated that about a fortnight ago Dr. RUSH, himself, and others, had conditionally purchased a *part* of the interest of Capt. SEELEY, and that Capt. SEELEY still owned an interest in the plantation. Without being able to determine how far Capt. SEELEY is interested in this plantation, it is perfectly evident that he prevaricated in his answer to our interrogatories.

Capt. ROSEKRANZ, sub-agent of the Bureau at Newbern under Capt. SEELEY, and Commissary of Subsistence, as will be seen by the paper hereto attached, marked "D," is also engaged in cultivating a large plantation near Washington, N. C., with the labor of freedmen, whom he supplies with rations as part of their wages.

In one of our interviews with the freedmen at Newbern, some of them, who were employed in the Commissary Department of the Bureau, stated that rations in bulk had been frequently taken from the supply warehouse at unusual hours, before the doors were open for the transaction of business, and hauled off in carts and wagons, and that on one occasion they had followed a cart containing four barrels of pork to see it it went to the freedmen's ration-house. They ascertained that it did not. We investigated this particular case. Capt. ROSEKRANZ stated that he knew nothing about it. His brother, a citizen, whom he had employed to act as Commissary Sergeant, stated that the four barrels of pork alluded to were ordered by himself to be taken from the store-house to the building from which the rations are issued to the freedmen, but that the driver of the *cart had made a mistake and took the pork to the wrong place*, a provision store kept by Mr. P. MERWIN, and that immediately upon discovering the mistake, he had it rectified and the pork returned to the store-house. Afterward we called upon Mr. MERWIN who stated that at about the time Capt. ROSEKRANZ said the pork had been sent by mistake to his store, he *borrowed* four barrels of pork from Capt. ROSEKRANZ, *which he had not yet returned*. He also stated that Capt. ROSEKRANZ, on that day, and after his examination before us, called at his store and requested him to return the four barrels of pork immediately. Mr. MERWIN further stated that he had exchanged two barrels of brown sugar for two barrels of white sugar, and paid Capt. ROSEKRANZ five cents per pound for making the exchange.

Opposite Newbern, on the south bank of the Trent river, there is a settlement composed exclusively of freedmen, and containing a population of about four thousand, whose condition is truly deplorable. These unfortunate people came within our lines and were located there during the war. They are living in small huts, built by themselves, of lumber manufactured by hand. These huts, generally contain but a single room, each of which is occupied in most cases by large families. The appearance of this settlement, recently, scourged with small-pox, is well calculated to excite the deepest sympathy for the helpless condition of its inhabitants. The decrepid and helpless among them are supported by the Government of the United States, and the remainder procure an uncertain and scanty living from little jobs about Newbern, from fishing with small boats, &c. Rev. Mr. FITZ, formerly an army chaplain, presides over this colony, as "Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau for the Trent River Settlement." This agent has exercised the most arbitrary and despotic power, and practiced unheard of cruelties on the helpless freedmen under his charge. The outrageous conduct of this man was brought to our attention by a delegation of freedmen from the settlement, who called upon us and made statements in reference to his oppressions and outrages, which we could scarcely credit. After hearing these statements, we visited the settlement, conversed with the freedmen, investigated the charges against this man, and ascertained that he had been guilty of greater wrongs and oppressions than had been complained of. In addition to the testimony of the freedmen, we took the statements of four intelligent ladies from the North, who were teaching school in this settlement.

Among many acts of cruelty committed by Superintendent FITZ, we found that he had, in two instances, suspended freedmen with cords around their wrists, with their feet not touching the floor, and kept them in this position—in one case four and in the other case six hours. Also that he sentenced a freedman to an imprisonment of three months for a trivial offence—that of wrangling with his wife. He kept another man, who was arrested for debt, shut up in the block-house or prison for months, while his wife and children, reduced to abject destitution, died with the small-pox, and took him from the prison under guard, and compelled him to bury his lost child in the cradle in which it died. On another occasion, when one of his guards reported to him that a colored woman had spoken disrespectfully of him, without ever inquiring what the woman had said, he ordered her to be imprisoned till 9 o'clock next morning, when she should be brought before him to answer for the indignity. In one instance he imprisoned six children for ten days for playing in the streets on the Sabbath day. He imposed a fine of $50 upon an aged freedman for having told another freedman that he was about to be arrested by Mr. FITZ. This poor old man, not having the money to pay the fine, was imprisoned until next day, when his son paid the same, with $3 additional jail fees.

The land upon which the huts in this settlement are built is owned by certain heirs in North Carolina, and is held by the Bureau as abandoned property. A tax, which Superintendent FITZ says goes to the support of the Bureau, is imposed upon the owner of each hut for ground rent. If the occupants fail to pay the tax promptly they are either turned out into the streets or imprisoned, and in some instances huts have been torn down by order of the Superintendent for non-payment of tax. All business transacted by these people is taxed for the same purpose. Five dollars per month is levied on every little shop, $2 on each fishing-boat, $5 on each horse and cart, &c. The failure to pay these taxes when due at once subjects the property to confiscation. We were unable to ascertain what amount of money had been collected by Superintendent FITZ, or what disposition had been made of it. The imperfect manner in which his books were kept would have needed a lengthy and detailed examination necessary to arrive at even an approximate idea of the amount of money collected. In answer to a question as to what justification there was for the oppressive burdens he had imposed upon these people, Superintenpent FITZ replied that Capt. SEELEY told him "I must have a thousand dollars a month from that settlement." He also furnished us with a sworn statement, herewith furnished, marked "E," in which he attempts to defend his conduct, by stating that he acted in obedience to the orders of his superior officers in the Bureau.

In an interview we had with Capt. SEELEY, that officer evinced a desire to shield Superintendent FITZ, by stating that a great deal of what was said against him was false, notwithstanding that he had sworn testimony before him that the charges against FITZ were true.

While at Newbern investigating the conduct of the officers of the Bureau, and the reported oppressions of the freedmen by this class of persons, our attention was called to the alleged killing of a freedman by a white employe of Col. WHITTLESLY, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for North Carolina, and Rev. HORACE JAMES, formerly Assistant Quartermaster, on their plantation in Pitt County. Mr. JAMES, while in the United States Service, was Superintendent of the Bureau for the district now under charge of Capt. SEELEY, and is now agent of the Bureau, without pay, for the county in which he is planting. The circumstances under which the freedman was killed, as stated by Mr. JAMES himself, are as follows: The freedman was accused of stealing provisions from the store of Col. WHITTLESEY & JAMES, was arrested, tried and convicted by Mr. JAMES, as Agent of the Bureau, and was sentenced to dig ditches on their plantation. While working out his sentence he ran away, and was pursued by JAMES' clerk, BOYDEN, who arrived at the bank of a river while the freedman was attempting to cross in a canoe. BOYDEN ordered him to return, telling him if he did not he would shoot, and the freedman, disregarding this order, BOYDEN fired. BOYDEN states himself that he thinks he hit him, and as nothing has ever been heard of him since, it is generally believed in the neighborhood that he was killed, and fell from the canoe into the river. These facts are stated in a letter forwarded to Col. WHITTLESEY, who returned it to Captain SEELEY, with the following indorsement:

"RALEIGH, Wednesday, March 28, 1866.

"Respectfully returned. As the affair seems to have occurred at night, and as the body of the negro has not yet been discovered, it does not appear certain that the shot took effect. No further action in the case seems called for."

"By order of Col. WHITTLESEY, Assistant-Commissioner.

"BUCHER, Assistant Adjutant-General."

A number of freedmen at Newbern expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which this case had been passed over without investigation. But as the plantation is quite remote from any public line of communication, we were unable, owing to want of time, to inquire into the matter.

On the 2d inst. we left Newbern for Goldsboro, and on the way stopped at Kingston long enough to learn that Capt. WHEELER, agent of the Bureau at that place, is engaged in working a large plantation on his own account, and employs thereon a large number of freedmen.

At Goldsboro, the superintendent, G. O. GLAVIS, Chaplain U. S. A., is cultivating one farm on the Government account, and is interested in two on his own account. This officer stated in his examination before us that he was not interested in the cultivation of plantations except indirectly, by loaning money to a Mr. BROOKS, a friend of his from the North, who was engaged in planting, but we ascertained from Mr. CARR and Mr. LANE, citizens of the vicinity of Goldsborough, that he is interested and joined with them in contracts for the cultivation of their plantations. His friend, Mr. BROOKS, entered into a contract with Mr. LANE to furnish rations and pay for forty laborers, and to provide eight good mules. Mr. LANE agreed to furnish the land and superintend the cultivation thereof, the crops to be equally divided, one half to Mr. LANE, the other half to Messrs. BROOKS & GLAVIS. Mr. LANE states that the enterprise failed after the freedmen had worked over two months. They left then because BROOKS & GLAVIS failed to pay them according to contract. The freedmen received for their labor a little clothing, such as coats, pants, shoes, &c., furnished by Chaplain GLAVIS, and but little or no money. A similar contract was made by GLAVIS & BROOKS, with Mr. CARR, who stated to us that GLAVIS is paying the hands in "a little of everything, but chiefly in clothing."

We ascertained by the testimony of Messrs. BORHAM & BALLORD, auctioneers at Goldsborough, that they had sold at auction for Chaplain GLAVIS, forty blankets marked "U. S." and a quantity of clothing that had been sent to Goldsborough for the gratuitous distribution to the needy by a Freedmen's Aid Society at or in the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y. We learned also that he had disposed of a large amount of such clothing at private sale. The Chaplain stated himself that he had received from such sales, $260, though subsequently he asserted that the total cash receipts of his office, from all sources, amounted to $126 50. He kept no books, or even memoranda, of moneys received and expended.

On the 4th inst. we arrived at Wilmington, the headquarters of the Bureau for the Southern District of North Carolina. Col. RUTHERFORD is the Superintendent. He has been here but a short time and is not yet fully acquainted with the operations of the Bureau in his District. He was so unwell as to be obliged to retire while we were engaged in examining his office, and we have not since conferred with him.

Major J. C. MANN, Assistant Quartermaster and Financial Agent of the Southern District, is engaged in the cultivation of a rice plantation a short distance from Wilmington, on which are employed fifty-five freedmen. The Major stated that while he would not object to making money, he engaged in this business to convince the Southern people that the negro would work.

Major CHAS. I. WICKERSHAM, sub-agent of the Bureau, whose headquarters are in Wilmington, is also interested in the cultivation of a rice plantation within his sub-district, and he is to receive one-fourth of the crops from the same, for compelling the freedmen employed on said plantation to work faithfully. He explained the manner in which he compelled freedmen to comply with contracts by stating that he put them at work with ball and chain on the streets of Wilmington.

Without attempting to discuss the propriety of officers of the Bureau in the military service of the United States, who are paid by the Government for the performance of their duties, engaging in private business and employing freedmen for such purposes while controlling, through their official position, that class of labor, we deem it our duty to state some of the effects produced, both upon the officers themselves and planters with whom they come in contact by such competition.

Major WICKERSHAM, in contracting to furnish forty laborers to work a rice plantation, becomes at once interested against the laborer whom he compels to labor, perhaps unjustly, when unfairly dealt with by the person working him on the plantation, and on his refusing to work he inflicts upon them unlawful, and for a breach of contract, unheard of punishments, putting them in chain-gangs as if they were convicted criminals. Col. WHITTLESEY, or any other officers of lesser rank and influence in the Bureau, who are engaged in working plantations, rented for cash or on shares, become interested in securing a low rate of wages, and in making the most stringent labor regulations to the great detriment of the Freedmen.

They thereby give the sanction of the Government to the establishment of wages far below what the labor is really worth. Officers of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments who are thus engaged are subjected to the temptation of appropriating to their own use Quartermaster's stores and rations to supply and pay their laborers. Complaints have been made to us by the planters that these agents of the Bureau use the power of their positions to obtain and control the best labor in the State. There is no doubt that some of the ill-feeling manifested toward the Bureau on the part of the planters is attributable to this fact.

The arbitrary power exercised by the officers and agents of the Bureau in making arrests, imposing fines and inflicting punishments, disregarding the local laws and especially the Statute of Limitations, creates prejudice against the Government. If the officers were all honest and intelligent, with even limited legal information, it might be safe to trust them with this extraordinary power; but in many instances the officers do not possess the slightest knowledge of law. At Goldsboro, the agent, Chaplain GLAVIS, imposed a fine of $25 on one freedman for stabbing another so severely as to endanger his life, and when interrogated by us, stated that he did not know enough about law to distinguish a civil from a criminal case.

We are satisfied that the recommendation which we made in reference to the withdrawal of the officers of the Bureau in Virginia, and the transference to the officers commanding the troops of such duty as it may still be necessary to perform in connection with the freedmen, is equally applicable to North Carolina.

Very Respectfully, Your ob't serv'ts,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN, Maj.-Gen. U. S. V.
J. S. FULLERTON, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. V.

## What a Stranger Sees in Congress on Saturday's.

*From the Nation.*

* * The hall is rather sombre, daylight struggling in drearily from the top; but even the light of a dull day makes the gilding glare painfully. He observes the two little flags over the Speaker's head, and has taken his seat before perceiving that a man is on his legs, behind one of those little gingerbread desks, haranguing the House. He cannot hear a word he says, partly because the man does not talk loud enough, but chiefly because no one is paying any attention to him. But few members are in their seats, and these are busy writing, an exercise that they vary with another that somewhat amazes our friend. He tries vainly, and would like to catch a word or two of a speech that seems to elicit such terrible applause. The members are constantly clapping their hands with great but not prolonged energy, at which little hobgoblin pages spring about, running as if to relieve each surcharged member of his enthusiasm; and our friend gradually discovers that the hand-clapping is not applause, but a mode of summoning the pages.

He gazes in bewilderment on the Babel before him. The *man* is reading his speech, and does so from a printed copy, as if he were paid by the line for it. The pages skip about. The members clap their hands. People come in and look at the show with stoical apathy, and then go out again. The man finishes his reading and sits down. Another man gets up and commences the same performance. The members go out, until not over a dozen of them are left. The man is reading his speech. He does not do it very glibly; he does not do it as if he expected to gain anything by it. Some humane friend comes to his rescue with a motion; by parliamentary fiction the speech is considered delivered, and printed with the proceedings, and as many copies as the orator likes to pay for may be stuffed into the glory of a buff envelope and franked to a wondering constituency in his "district."

It may be a necessity in the economy of the great parliamentary whale that it come up to the surface and blow off, and then go down again. If it could be entirely restricted to the Saturdays it would be better; one day in six is, after all, not a great deal to devote to parliamentary nonsence. Making a speech is considered the destiny of our politicians. The member who should not succeed in going through the operation just described at least once in each session, and franking home many thousand dirty-looking little pamphlets as evidence, would be considered an utter failure—a fraud upon the public. It makes no difference that he has nothing to say. It makes still less that no one wants to listen to him. At the close of his "catechism" some leader of the House may be kind enough to shake him by the hand and congratulate him on his "speech," but even the most verdant member is not unsophisticated enough to believe that it had any effect on anybody. It is a very broad farce and a very shallow one. Each Saturday gets rid of half a dozen of these orators.

## CLOSING A DEBATE.

### Speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on Closing Debate on the Reconstruction Amendments.

*From the Congressional Globe.*

Mr. STEVENS—Mr. Speaker, I rise to conclude the debate, but I will not move the previous question until I finish what I have to say. I am glad, Sir, to see great unanimity among the Union friends in this House on all the provisions of this joint resolution except the third one. I am not very much gratified to see any division among our friends on that which I consider the vital proposition of them all. Without that it amounts to nothing. I do not care the snap of my finger whether it be passed or not if that be stricken out. Before another Congress shall have assembled here, and before this can be carried into full effect, there will be no friends of the Union left on this side of the House to carry it out. I should be sorry to find that that provision was stricken out, because before any portion of this can be put into operation there will be, if not a Herod, a *worse than Herod* elsewhere to obstruct our actions. That side of the House will be filled with *yelling secessionists and hissing copperheads*. Give us the third section or give us nothing. Do not balk us with the pretence of an amendment which throws the Union into the hands of the enemy before it becomes consolidated. Gentlemen say I speak of party. Whenever party is necessary to sustain the Union I say rally to your party and save the Union. I do not hesitate to say at once, that section is there to save or destroy the Union party, is there to save or destroy the Union by the salvation or destruction of the Union party.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) who has just taken his seat, thinks it difficult to carry it into execution, and he proposes to put it into a bill which the President can veto. Will my friend tell me how much easier it is to execute it as a law than as a provision of the Constitution? I say if this amendment prevails you must legislate to carry out many parts of it. You must legislate for the purpose of ascertaining the basis of representation. You must legislate for registry such as they have in Maryland. It will not execute itself, but as soon as it becomes a law, Congress, at the next session, will legislate to carry it out both in reference to the presidential and all other elections as we have the right to do. So that subject falls to the ground.]

Gentlemen tell us it is too strong—too strong for what? *Too strong for their stomachs, but not for the people.* Some say it is too lenient. It is too lenient for my hard heart. Not only in 1870, but to 18070, every rebel who shed the blood of loyal men should be prevented from exercising any power in this Government. That, even, would be too mild a punishment for them.

Gentlemen here have said you must not humble these people. *Why not?* Do not they deserve humiliation? Do not they deserve degradation? If they do not, who does? *What criminal, what felon deserves it more, Sir? They have not yet confessed their sins;* and He who administers mercy and justice never forgives until the sinner confesses his sins and humbles himself at His footstool. *Why should we forgive any more than He?*

But we are told that we must take them back as equal brothers at once. I shall not agree they shall come back except as supplicants in sackcloth and ashes. Let them come back and ask forgiveness, and let us then consider how many we will exclude. All I regret is, this is not sufficiently stringent.

Sir, they tell us, I hear several gentlemen say, that these men should be admitted as equal brethren. Let not these friends of secession sing to me their siren song of peace and good will until they can *stop my ears to the screams and groans of the dying victims at Memphis.* I hold in my hand an elaborate account from a man whom I know to be of the highest respectability in the country, every word of which I believe. This account of that foul transaction only reached me last night. It is more horrible in its atrocity, although not to the same extent, than the massacre at Jamaica. Tell me Tennessee or any other State is loyal of whom such things are proved! I regret that the true men of these States cannot be brought in with rebel constituency behind them. They would misrepresent their States. Therefore I cannot agree to let them in under the present state of affairs. Let us have probation; let us be sure that more than mere willingness to come in has been felt by them.

Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to occupy many minutes. I was indeed astonished to find my respected colleague, I will not say so tender-hearted, but so lenient to those toward whom mercy is not rendered necessary. But I know so well his natural kindness of heart and his proximity to that eloquent divine who so lately has slaughtered whole herds of fatted calves, that I cannot be much surprised at it. But, Sir, if he is so fond of such associates, let me suggest in all kindness to him that he can find better company nearer home. He lives very near Cherry Hill, where there is a State institution containing several hundred inmates who—

Mr. THAYER—Will the gentleman allow me to correct him in his geography? I do not live near Cherry Hill. I live on the top of Chestnut Hill. [Laughter.] And I would like to know the name of the distinguished divine to whom he refers. I cannot recollect any one.

Mr. STEVENS—It is the late HENRY WARD BEECHER. [Laughter.]

Mr. THAYER—I understood my colleague to say a neighbor of mine. Mr. BEECHER lives about a hundred miles from me.

Mr. STEVENS—Well, that is in the neighborhood in this country, three thousand miles in extent. [Laughter.]

Mr. THAYER—The gentleman himself is about as near and much nearer to him in many things than I am. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS—How near does my friend live to Cherry Hill?

Mr. THAYER—About ten miles.

Mr. STEVENS—Well, let him walk ten miles, instead of going two or three thousand South, and he will find, as I said, three or four hundred inmates, whom, if he wishes to forgive and enfranchise, he will find at present restrained of their rights. They have done nothing but err. There is no blood upon their hands; they have only erred in committing such little acts as arson and larceny. Let him go to one of those corridors and cause it to be opened and they will flock around him, and he will see men that are not half as bloody and have not committed half as many crimes as the rebels whom he wishes to see immediately admitted here.

Now, Sir, for my part I am willing they shall come in when they are ready. Do not, I pray you, admit those who have slaughtered half a million of our countrymen *until their clothes are dried*, and until they are reclad. I do not wish to sit side by side with men whose garments smell of the blood of my kindred. Gentlemen seem to forget the scenes that were enacted here years ago. Many of you were not here. But my friend from Ohio (Mr. GARFIELD) ought to have kept up his reading enough to have been familiar with the history of those days, when the men that you propose to admit occupied the other side of the House; when the mighty TOOMBS, with his shaggy locks, headed a gang who, with shouts of defiance on this floor, rendered this a hell of legislation.

Ah, Sir, it was but six years ago when they were here, just before they went out to join the armies of CATALINE, just before they left this Hall. Those of you who were here then will remember the scene in which every Southern member, encouraged by their allies, came forth in one yelling body, because a speech for freedom was being made here, when weapons were drawn, and *Barksdale's bowie-knife* gleamed before our eyes. Would you have these men back again so soon to reënact those scenes? Wait until I am gone, I pray you. I want not to go through it again. It will be but a short time for my colleague to wait. I hope he will not put us to that test.

Mr. THAYER—Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEVENS—Yes, Sir.

Mr. THAYER—This amendment does not affect the eligibility of the people to whom he refers. That portion to which I directed my remarks excludes them from voting; and I wish to ask my colleague in this connection whether he thinks he can build a penitentiary big enough to hold eight million people.

Mr. STEVENS—Yes, Sir, a penitentiary which is built at the point of the bayonet down below, and if they undertake to come here *we will shoot them.* That is the way to take care of these people. They deserve it, at least for a time. Now, Sir, if the gentleman had remembered the scenes twenty years ago, when no man dared to speak without risking his life, when but a few men did do it—for there were cowards in those days, as there are in these—you would not have found them asking to bring these men in, and I only wonder that my friend from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) should intimate a desire to bring them here.

Mr. BINGHAM—I beg the gentleman's attention one moment. I have not by one word or vote of mine ever justified him in saying that I consent ever to bring them in.

Mr. STEVENS—Never; but the gentleman wished to strike out a section and kill this amendment, the most popular before the people of any that can be presented.

Mr. BINGHAM—I ask the gentleman to indulge me a moment. The third section does not touch the question of their coming in.

Mr. STEVENS—Then why is it you oppose it? If it is going to hurt nobody, in God's name let it remain. If it is going to hurt anybody, it will be the men that deserve it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my motion to recommit, and move the previous question.

A CHICAGO HEIRESS ELOPES WITH A RAILWAY CONDUCTOR.—The daughter of one of the heavy elevator men of Chicago, while returning from a pleasure trip, some months ago, became acquainted with the conductor of a train on which she was traveling. He was young and of very pleasing address, and the lady was not regardless of his attentions. They afterward became better acquainted, and their friendship for each other gradually ripened into preference, intimacy and love. It was discovered by the mother of the young lady, who at once began to bitterly oppose the ardent lovers, while the father, who had acquired his wealth by hard knocks with the world, viewed the progress of the suit with perfect satisfaction. The lovers met as often as they could, and finally becoming uneasy with the opposition they encountered, planned an elopement, and on Friday last, they met by appointment and started for Milwaukee, Wis., and rumor hath it that *pater familias* was at the depot to see them off. On reaching their destination the couple were wedded, and on the next morning they returned to Chicago and a fine house for the bride and her young lord, where they received the congratulations of the father, and forgiveness at the hands of the mother.

## THE EXCISE LAW.

### How the Law was Obeyed—Scenes and Incidents in the City and Suburbs—Delinquent Liquor Dealers in the Police Courts—Arrests Made by the Police.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Liquor Dealers' Associations have expressed, during the past week, a determined intention to oppose the new Excise Law and its strict prohibitions tooth and nail, the requirements of the law were very generally observed by liquor dealers throughout the City yesterday. In accordance with orders issued from the central office, the several Captains of Police were vigilant in maintaining the provisions and requirements of the law. Officers were detailed to patrol the different precincts in citizen's clothes, with directions to keep a strict watch upon all places of public resort where intoxicating liquors were habitually sold, and to arrest those persons found violating the Excise Law. As on the previous Sunday these officers were frequent in their visits to the immediate neighborhood of drinking saloons, or corner groceries where beer was kept on tap, and in some few instances their efforts were rewarded by finding the proprietors of such places engaged in evading the strict letter of the law. Some were daring enough to keep open a few minutes after midnight on Saturday, but they were speedily convinced of their error by being arrested and locked up for the night in the nearest Station-house. This class were either lager-beer saloon-keepers or grocers. In other cases men were found dispensing intoxicating liquors to their customers, free of cost, but they also found that the Police considered such proceedings, however liberal in the abstract, as absolutely violating the new law, although it was by ingenious evasion.

THE EATING-HOUSES.

Acting on the reports made by the Police Captains throughout the City on Monday morning, the 7th inst., it was determined by the Board of Excise to withdraw the privilege accorded last week to the proprietors of restaurants, allowing them to furnish ale or wine to guests ordering such while at table. An order to that effect was accordingly circulated by the Superintendent of Police, and as a natural consequence eating houses and restaurants having bars connected with their establishments were required to keep the same closed during the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock last night, and of course after that time also, under the section providing for the closing of all liquor saloons and bars after midnight. This order being rigidly enforced there was an alarming diminution in the receipts of such places, as compared with those of the previous Sabbath. There were no heavy sales of sandwiches, and diners requiring ale were but seldom heard of, while the crowds who thronged the eating-houses a week ago seemed to vanish into thin air, so few were there, beside the regular *habitués* attending to the wants of the inner man.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

A thorough inspection of the City during yesterday revealed the fact, that there were fewer rowdies in the streets or lounging on the corners so much frequented by such gentry in days gone by. In those localities where tenement-houses cluster most, quiet prevailed. No drunken men or women were to be seen, and the patrolmen on duty in such neighborhoods seemed to have lost their occupation for the nonce. Sporting-houses and houses of public call of the better class, seemed to have viewed the question in a rational and common sense manner, and such establishments were hermetically closed during the day and night, their employes enjoying an unwonted and delightful holiday. In several instances advantage was taken of the enforced seclusion to refit and cleanse the premises, painters, upholsterers and char women being in active demand.

As regards the sale of liquor during Saturday, it may be said that seldom have so many bottles of whiskey or brandy been put up for family use in this City, as were disposed of during Saturday afternoon and evening. Mysterious parcels could be seen peeping from the coat pockets of fashionably-dressed young men in car or stage. The bachelor and the Benedict seemed alike afflicted with the mania for compressed flask or rotund bottle. A heavy run was made on bar-rooms about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and the noise of shutters being closed started many a pedestrian on a hurried voyage of discovery. Taken as a whole there was not much diminution in the sale of liquor, but it was not the result of indiscriminate drinking and drunkenness.

SCENES OUTSIDE THE CITY.

Owing to the closing of the lager-beer gardens in the Bowery and immediate vicinity of the Central Park, the German element in our City population were seemingly at a loss to secure their long-accustomed pleasure on the Sabbath, and the national beverage so inseparably connected with such festivity and relaxation. The principal portion of our pleasure-loving German citizens took refuge from the restrictions imposed on the sale of lager-beer by the Excise Law, in the classic shades of the Elysian Fields at Hoboken, and in the multitude of pleasure gardens located there and along the New-Jersey shore of the Hudson. The Jersey City, Hoboken and Weehawken ferries were crowded from early morn until evening by masses of citizens escaping from the heat of the City, or in search of refreshments. The lager-beer gardens on the other side of the river were thronged during the entire day by a multitude of thirsty visitors, and the amount of liquor and lager sold at these places was incredible. The scenes at all were alike, consisting of many crowds, convivial parties of friends, plenty of music and an unlimited supply of lager. The heavy storm of hail, wind and rain that arose so suddenly about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, somwhat discomposed the visitors, and put an end to the gay scenes enacted before its unwelcome advent. When its fury had somewhat abated the tide of travel set in heavily for the metropolis, and the appearance of the pedestrians as they emerged from the different ferry-houses was ludicrous in the extreme. Disordered dresses and ruined bonnets were the rule. Strange enough, many of them attributed their mishaps to the workings of the Excise Law, claiming that but for its restrictions on the Sunday liquor traffic they never would have been induced to migrate to the inhospitable shores of the neighboring State of New-Jersey.

A like exodus occurred in the upper portion of the City, the current of travel taking its course for Westchester County, via Harlem Bridge. Large crowds congregated at Morrisania in search of liquid refreshments, and were successful in such search. The rain, however, caused a speedy return of these visitors.

AT THE POLICE COURTS.

Several down-town liquor dealers were arrested yesterday morning on charges of having violated the Excise Law, but on their being arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court, that official decided that the complaints preferred against them were defective, and he discharged them from custody, making only one exception. This was in the case of JOHN F. CORDES, of No. 82 West Broadway, who was arrested by the Fifth Precinct Police for giving away intoxicating liquor to his customers, after the hour of midnight on Saturday. He was required to furnish bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge before the Court of General Sessions.

At the Essex Market Police Court the following liquor dealers were arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD for alleged violation of the Excise Law: CHRISTOPHER ROSE, No. 242 Cherry-street: EUGENE SHELLING, No. 27 Avenue A; PAUL BRADER, No. 194 East Eleventh-street; JUKINAS ALAN, No. 14 Stanton-street, and HENRY DREYER, No. 120 Delancey-street. The officers making the arrests stated that the accused were keeping their premises open after midnight on Saturday. They were held to bail by the magistrate in the sum of $500 each to answer the charge.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday only three cases were brought before Justice LEDWITH. HENRY CENNOT, of No. 1,233 Broadway; HENRY HALLMAN, of No. 104 Laurens-street, and JOHN H. STRICKER, of No. 469 Broome, were arrested for keeping open their liquor saloons on the Sabbath, and they were held to answer in the sum of $100 bail each.

A restaurant keeper was arrested yesterday by the Nineteenth Precinct Police, on a charge of violating the law by selling ale to guests while at table. On being arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Fourth District Police Court, the prisoner was discharged.

Great diversity of opinion seems to exist among the several Police Magistrates sitting at the different Courts in regard to the provisions of the law, and the amount of bail fixed upon by each Justice is no doubt determined by their individual feeling upon the subject. As yet no very decided opinion has been declared by the magistrates, but the general feeling seems to prevail among them that the Board of Excise are rather premature in their action in endeavoring to enforce the provisions of the new law.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE BY THE POLICE.

The following were the arrests made by the Police during the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock last night:

| Precinct. | Violations of Excise Law. | Disorderly Conduct. | Intoxication. | Precinct. | Violations of Excise Law. | Disorderly Conduct. | Intoxication. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | — | — | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 2 | — | — | 1 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 | — | 4 | 18 | — | 1 | — |
| 4 | — | — | — | 19 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 6 | — | 1 | 20 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 6 | 2 | — | — | 21 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | — | 22 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 11 | 1 | — | 23 | — | — | — |
| 9 | — | — | 1 | 26 | — | — | — |
| 10 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 27 | — | — | 1 |
| 11 | 2 | — | 2 | 28 | — | — | 1 |
| 12 | — | — | — | 29 | — | — | 2 |
| 13 | 1 | 3 | — | 30 | 1 | — | — |
| 14 | 1 | 1 | — | 31 | Not received. | | |
| 15 | 4 | — | 1 | 32 | — | — | — |
| Total | | | | | 47 | 18 | 21 |

In Brooklyn, the liquor-selling places were all closed, the same as the Sunday previous. No one, so far as ascertained, attempted to keep open house, except in one case, where the party was promptly arrested. JAMES FITZSIMMONS, HENRY BRANDT, and HENRY LEWIS, grocers, who keep bars on their premises, opened in the morning for the purpose of selling groceries to their customers. They were promptly arrested. The first was admitted to bail by Justice WALSH, to appear to-day, and the other two were admitted to bail by Justice CORNWELL, to appear this morning to answer the charge. The day passed off in a remarkably quiet manner.

The total number of applications for liquor licenses granted on Saturday was nineteen.

The utmost quiet prevailed throughout the Eastern District, in consequence of the almost universal observance of the excise law. Instead of the turbulence so prevalent on Sabbaths heretofore, the solemn stillness of a New-England Sabbath prevailed, if not in the whole district, at least throughout that portion known as old Williamsburgh, principally included in the Forty-fifth Precinct. Only one violation of the law is reported in this precinct, a grocer named WM. SCHUMACHER having been arrested by Officer BROWN.

SUNDAY IN HOBOKEN AND JERSEY CITY.

Hoboken was again visited yesterday by a vast concourse of people, principally from the lower classes. There were not as many visitors by half as on the previous Sunday, owing probably to the fact of the threatening aspect of the weather from early in the afternoon. The lager-beer gardens and public houses did a thriving business, and toward evening the effects of the ardent were everywhere visible, and even mere boys were to be seen reeling through the streets, and a great number of men were unable to walk except with the aid of their friends. Considering the class of people that were abroad comparative quiet was preserved. A squad of 30 Special Policemen, employed by the public-house keepers, was on duty, and any indications of a disturbance were promptly suppressed. The pickpockets were out in full force and did a thriving business at the ferry-gate entrances as the crowd was returning home. Several thousands of people went up and spent the day at the various gardens along the palisades.

In Jersey City, the public houses in the vicinity of the Cortlandt-street Ferry, were quite extensively patronized by a generally orderly class of people, who are addicted to taking their bitters every day, Sundays included.

## Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 12.

FLOUR quiet, stock light; Canada Spring at $9 50@$10 50; Extra State, $9 50; White Western and Canada $12@$14. WHEAT inactive and parties apart. CORN—No. 1 mixed, at 64c; Yellow, 66c.@67c.; Mixed, 58c.@60c. OATS—Chicago at 38c.@44c.; Milwaukee, 46c.@47c. BARLEY—State, $1. RYE nominal. WHISKY inactive. MESS PORK $31 50. LARD at 22½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—To Albany, corn, 8½c., and 5½c. on Oats. IMPORTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 92,908 bushels Wheat, 54,781 bushels Corn, 162,766 bushels Oats. CANAL EXPORTS—26,525 bushels Wheat, 114,070 bushels Corn, and 54,223 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT unsettled, and declined 8c.@9c., closing at $1 60½@$1 61 for No. 1, and $1 10 @$1 12 for No. 2. CORN declined ½c.@1c., at 50½c. @51c. for No. 1. OATS quiet at 32c.@32½c. PROVISIONS dull. FREIGHTS firm at 9½c. on Corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 155,000 bushels Corn, and 34,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,600 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 93,000 bushels Corn, and 21,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Saturday, May 12.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT inactive and nominally; 3c. lower. Sales of New White Michigan at $2 70; New Amber, $1 50. CORN firm, active, and 1c. better. Sales at 58c. for No. 1 Mixed, and 59c. for Yellow. OATS dull. RYE quiet. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

## Passengers Arrived.

MAY 13.—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—Mr. Paris and wife, Miss Fanny B. Dix, Mr. Pihe and wife, Mrs. J. P. Jones, Mrs. Rose Flynn and son, Mrs. Margaret Graham, Miss Mary Graham, Miss McAuliffe and servant, Miss Ann McCarthy, Miss Iamena Tabalt, Miss Mary Cheeseborough, Mrs. Jane Bremell, Mrs. Bellue and infant, Wm. Brady and wife, Mrs. Jane Baher and 2 children, Mrs. Ann Carson, Mrs. Mary Gladstone, Mr. Archer and wife, Joseph Butler, Edward Brierly, Mrs. Maria Ball, Mr. J. Ogden, James Daniells, Peter Naylor, S. G. Kilpatrick, Mr. Kunkle, Mrs. Eugenie de Escalon, S. Smith, S. Samson, J. Samson, Frank W. Fynn, Albert Asher, Thos. Kittermaster, George Jackson, Daniel Jones, Mr. Malone and wife, Edward Garratt, Rev. J. McCosh, Rev. J. P. Feaston and wife, Rev. John Gridwood, Lieut. Larkin, W. McDonnell, John Fisher, Mr. Matheson, William Marshall, W. Sesser, F. H. Johnson, Capt. George Baker, Capt. Charles Brown, Capt. John Hateris, Thomas Williams, Joseph Flynn, Henry Myers, Alexander Clarke, W. F. Shaw, Henry Turner, George Earle, Leman Price, Christian Hannig, Seon E. Katzinstern, J. H. Kempers, James Butterworth, David Deutch, Thomas Midgeley, Thomas Stead, Henry Beaumont, E. Kirkelough, John Edwin, Alexander Miller, John Croughan.

MAY 13—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg*—J. A. Anderson, Consul, wife and four children, C. Graef, J. Behr, G. Wallat, H. Herkelrath, Elise Camp, A. Von Hessenstein, A. Rasted, W. Ber, M. Haver, Isack Rich, S. Bork and wife, E. Meyer, A. Schwarz, Aug. Kuschbaum, W. Frenz, M. Benjamin, wife and child, George Bacon and wife, Henry Schmidt, Hedweg Sachs, Carl Saukbell, Auguste Shien and child, R. Selligman, J. Hapfield, M. Maiz, Minna Dred, Moritz Amram, Geo. Posca, O. Meyer, I. Heilbut, wife and three children, John Kinzinger, C. F. Eschenbeck, A. Frank, Felix Merzbach, T. Lepas, Albert Steim, L. Lewinsky, E. Wheeber, H. Schreeber and children, C. Kiedel and son, B. Kieler, Lina Lutzel, Fanny Schmidt, Mr. Muller, Rosa Hirsch, C. Jumpertz, Bab Gross, Elise Sacher, Caroline Jacobson, Ad Segonitz, Mr. Hudsloff, Carl Sapper, wife and 6 children; Erben Wuobern, W. Alscher, E. Kessler, Josephine Bronwarth, J. A. Peck, Gustav Gunther, Ignatz Winkler, Carl Hartman, Paul Futsche, S. Ahlfeld, Sara Appler, J. Mingram, Louise Homitz, Richard Glockner, Fred. Rosenblatt, J. Seemsen, Gus. Goldstaub, Frederick Nern, wife and 2 children, Monitte and 3 children, Anne Larsen, C. H. Muller, Carl Wachsmuth and wife, W. Goldschmidt, wife and 5 children, Carl Goldschmidt, C. Hillent, Caroline Gold' Carl Schmidt, wife and two children, Laph Gussloff, Hair Schultz, Louis Reichert, Jacques Brown, Ch. Meyer and wife, W. L. Angelo, C. Borger, Maria Spier, Caroline Gust, H. de Rayter, Ludwid Anderson, Peter Dolan, John Alleman, H. Luther and wife, R Hassenthenfel, S. C. Greene, L. H. Lingenfelder, Annie Lingenfelder, D. Brauner, O. Hasse and three children Cath. Rupp, Hans. Cohen, M. Scheuenman, E. Grohe, Jannie Grohe, Sol. Lischer, J. Franz and wife, W. Stupnagel, W. Juchert, Willy Juchert. From Southampton—R. Morin, Aug. Sauvignelt, W. E. Winslow, W. Rice, And. Errigo, M. Melchers, S. S. Phillips, H. A. Sicke, C. Buner, S. Isaacs, D. Isaacs.

*In steamship El Cid, from Newbern.*—Mrs. J. O. Whittemore, 2 children and servant, Mrs. L. M. Staynor, Miss Lizzie Melville, H. W. Smith, Mrs. Geo. Marshall and son, C. M. Cobb, P. T. Hubbard, B. Haggerty, A. M. Benn, Miss Lamb, James Easle, C. L. Sturgiss, Miss E. Jackson, J. Q. Hughes and others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 44 | Sun sets..... 7 09 | Moon rises... 5 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 36 | Gov. Island. 8 25 | Hell Gate... 9 47

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 13.

### Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool and Queenstown May 3, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. May 4, 260 miles from Fastnet, saw steamship City of Washington, in tow of steamship City of Cork. May 12, lat. 40 40, lon. 67 45, passed ship Escort, from Liverpool for New-York; same day, 210 miles from Sandy Hook, passed Br. ship Minnehaha, bound W.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Gough, New-Orleans May 6, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. May 8, off Tortugas, passed schr. Mary, bound westward; 9th, of Carysfort Light-house, saw steamship St. Louis, for Boston, and brig Moonlight, of Boston, bound E.; 12th, at 3 P. M., saw barkantine C. S. Rogers, bound N.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg April 29, via Southampton May 2, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., spoke steamship Saxonia, off the Needles; same day, 8 P. M., Brem. steamship Hansa; same day, Br. ship Agra, from Cardiff; 7th, a steamship supposed to be one of the Royal Mail Steamship Co.'s.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Washington, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., 66 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., May 10, via Hatteras Inlet 11th, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Ship Electra (Hamb.,) Junge, Hamburgh March 18, via London 37 ds., with mdse. and 400 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Ship Rattler, (Ital.,) De Cordano, Palermo 74 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship Auguste. (Brem.,) Von Harten, Havre 55 ds., with mdse. and 227 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had 3 births and 1 death.

Ship E. F. Gabian, (Brem.,) Ariano, Marseilles Feb. 25, with wines, &c., to order. Passed Gibraltar March 30.

Ship Southampton, Whitney, London 21 ds., with mdse. and 501 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son.

Bark Antelope, White, St. Croix 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roch Bros. & Co.

Bark Contest, (of Melbourne,) Scott, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros.

Bark Sancho Panza, Hagan, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Queen of the South, (of Dumfries,) Crashie, Iquique 98 ds., with nitrate of sodo to order.

Bark Marco Polo, (Hamb.,) Hanscheld, Amoy Jan. 17, with teas, &c., to Kunhardt & Co. Passed Angier Feb. 1, and Cape Good Hope March 8.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Parmelee, Barbados 21 ds., with molasses to Bishop Bros.

Bark Miranda, (Hamb.,) Husborn, Rio Janeiro 59 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Irvin, (of Nassau,) Wardell, Salt Cay 16 ds., with salt and mahogany to E. A. Hussey & Co.

Bark La Ciquana, Nichols, Girgenti Feb. 1, and Gibraltar March 12, with sulphur to F. Berthoud & Co. Has been 16 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy N. W. winds.

Bark Alina, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Morton, Guadaloupe 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Salance & Grosjean.

Bark Lord Chancellor, (of Picton, N. S.,) McDonald, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and passengers to master.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of New-Haven,) McCarty, Ponce, P. R., April 25 with molasses to Daniel Trowbaidge. Sld. in co. with bark Margretta, for Philadelphia; brig Londie sld. on the 24th for Boston.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of Fall River,) Stafford, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Tweed, (of Nassau,) Hume, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to W. C. Davis.

Brig Maggie, (of Halifax,) Collins, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig O. Horta, (of Boston,) Young, Sagua 14 ds., with molasses to H. D. & J. U. Brookman. Sld. in co. with brig C. M. Newans, for Philadelphia.

Brig Mary Ida, (of Yasmouth, N. S.) Cain, Rio Janeiro March 13, with coffee to James Patrick & Co. Was 34 ds. to the equator, with light winds; had no S. E. trades.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (of Demerara,) Cole, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Prestissimo, (of Baltimore,) James, Messina 82 ds., with fruit to W. H. Rich.

Brig Ellen Anna, (of Halifax,) Outhouse, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. J. Whitney & Co.

Brig Nellie Johnson, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Knight, Trinidad de Cuba 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jed. Frye & Co.

Brig Two Brothers, (of St. John's, N. B.,) Porlier, Guantanamo 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. J. Nevius & Son.

Brig Excelsior, of and from Bermuda, 7 ds., with produce to McColl & Frith.

Brig Omaha, (of East Machias,) Robinson, Barbados April 16, with molasses to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Brittannia, (of Montrose,) Cable, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Hermes, (of Turks Island,) Blachart, Porto Cabello 18 ds., with coffee to Dallett & Bliss. 4th inst., lat. 28, lon. 72, saw a bark showing signal black, white and black, with letters B. E. in the white.

Brig Camilla, (of Bermuda,) Newman, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to McColl & Frith.

Brig Mystic, Berry, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to S. W. Lewis & Co. Has had heavy weather; carried away foretopgallantmast and split sails.

Brig Ada, (Br.,) Card, Arroyo, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to G. F. P. Peniston & Bo. Has had very heavy weather; shifted cargo, and caused vessel to leak.

Brig Enterprise, (Br.,) Chisholm, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig George, (of Picton, N. S.,) Grant, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Griffing, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Bishop Bros.

Brig Marianna (Vth, (Port.,) De Santo, Lisbon 45 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Howard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Saunier, Ponce, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Dragon, (Dan.,) Simpson, St. Croix 17 ds., with molasses and rum to Ives, Beecher & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Fannie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Benson, Gonaives 13 ds., with logwood and cotton to Wilson & Cammann.

Schr. Euphemia, (of Belize, Hond.,) Goodall, Truxillo April 22, with hides, &c., to J. Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. C. A. Farnsworth, Sawyer, of and from Barbados 22 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith & Co.

Schr. A. M. Edwards, Lindsey, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Rose, (of New-Haven,) Howell, Pernambuco 31 ds., with sugar, &c., to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Commander, ——, Lubec via Glen Cove, where she received damage by fire.

Schr. J. H. Bennett, Wilson, Wilmington 6 ds., with salt, &c., to master.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Lane, Fernandina 12 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbot.

Schr. Ellen, Bethell, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. Sarah Cullen, Vanaman, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. G. J. Miller, (of Nassau,) Heggs, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit and copper to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. R. P. Chase, (of Frankfort,) Collins, Arecibo, P. R., 23 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Silas Wright, Adams, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Wm. Hoyt, Davis, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Kate Church, ——, George's Banks, with fish.

Schr. Mexican, McCarty, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Venus, Hersey, New-Haven, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Clayton, Taunton.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Niantic, Williams, Taunton.

### Below.

Ship Agra, from Cardiff.
Ship Germania, (Pruss.,) from Rotterdam.
Ship Cultivator, from Liverpool.

### Spoken, &c.

Brooklyn—brig, from Boston for Gonaives, 6 ds. out, April 30, lat. 25, lon. 65 11.

Berhampore—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Liverpool, 89 days out, Feb. 25, lat. 27 10, lon. 51 18.

Henry & Louise—brig, hence for Port-au-Prince, May 1, lat. 24, lon. 69 04.

Hiram Abiff—brig, hence for Sagua, 11 days out, May 4, lat. 29 31, lon. 74 30.

J. W. Harris—brig, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, May 2, lat. 28 18, lon. 65 50.

Omaha—brig, May 10, lat. 36 20, lon. 73 30, who reports having, on May 2, in a violent squall from W. N. W., carried away foremast head, maintopmast and jibboom; since then had W. and N. W. winds, and has been blown as far as lon. 67, eastward. Refused assistance from New-York pilot-boat.

Raven—brig, standing W. S. W., was seen May 7, lat. 27 15, lon. 65 30.

Tigris—schr., hence for Curacoa, April 30, lat. 24 49, lon. 66 50.

### Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, May 1, barks Jennie Ellingwood and Josie Nicols, for New-York in 6 days; Elba and Stampede in 8 days.

At Arecelbo, P. R., April 20, brig Ida, for Philadelphia next day.

At Rio Janeiro, March 15, bark Lord Baltimore, for New-York in 3 days.

At Ponce, P. R., April 25, brig Samuel Walsh, for Philadelphia next day.

At Ponce, P. R., April 29, brig Milwaukee, Brown, ldg. for New-York, and schr. Viola, do. for Philadelphia.

At Gonaives, April 30, brig Crocus, for New-York, ldg.

[PER CITY OF PARIS.]

Arr. from New-York, Bavaria, at Hamburg; Gratitude, at Constantinople.
Arr. from Philadelphia, Clio, at Helvoet.
Arr. from Savannah, Golconda, at Liverpool.
Arr. from New-Orleans, Rival, at Havre.
MEM.—Ship Witch, from Philadelphia for Marseilles, is at Gibraltar; cargo shifted, and will discharge.
Ship Young Mechanic has been burned at sea; crew saved.

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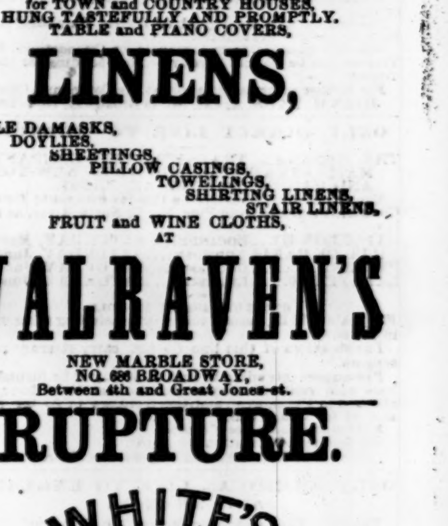

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74, 43, 37, 7, 12, 23, 68, 66, 56, 51, 27, 55, 50.
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